

FINANCES—AND ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1838.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

ON THE

STATE OF THE FINANCES;

ALSO,

An estimate of appropriations for 1838.

—♦—
DECEMBER 6, 1837.

Read, and laid upon the table.

—♦—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 5, 1837.

In obedience to the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department," the undersigned respectfully submits the following report:

1. OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1836, including some trust funds, hereafter explained, was - \$26,749,803 96
The receipts during the year 1836, from all sources, except the Post Office and trust funds, were - 48,873,964 36

VIZ:

From customs,	-	-	-	\$23,409,940	53
From lands,	-	-	-	24,877,179	86
Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	586,843	97
These, and the balance before mentioned, constituted an aggregate of	-	-	-	-	75,623,768 32
The expenditures during the same year, exclusive of the Post Office and trust funds, were	-	-	-	-	29,655,244 46

VIZ:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous,	\$5,388,370	58		
Military service, including fortifications, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, Florida war, improvement of harbors and rivers, roads, arsenals, and armories,	-	-	18,466,110	63

Naval service, including gradual improvement and exploring expedition, - - - - -	\$5,800,763 25
Hence there was left in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, a balance of - - - - -	\$45,968,523 86
The receipts during the first three quarters of the present year, with similar exceptions to those before mentioned, are ascer- tained and estimated to be - - - - -	15,144,916 00

VIZ:

From customs, - - - - -	\$8,908,878
From lands, - - - - -	5,650,221
Interest from deposite banks, and other miscella- neous and incidental receipts, - - - - -	585,817
The receipts of the 4th quarter, including those from the issue of Treasury notes to the amount of four million three hundred thousand dollars, are estimated at - - - - -	8,355,065 00

VIZ:

From customs, - - - - -	\$1,750,100
From lands, - - - - -	900,000
Miscellaneous and incidental receipts, - - - - -	40,000
Issue of Treasury notes, - - - - -	4,300,000
First bond due from the United States Bank, ex- cluding what belonged in trust to the navy pension fund, - - - - -	1,364,965
These, combined, make the total receipts for the year, as ascer- tained and estimated, - - - - -	23,499,981 00
With the balance on the 1st of January last, they constitute an aggregate of - - - - -	69,468,504 86
The expenditures for the first three quarters of the present year, with the like exceptions, are ascertained to have been - - -	25,418,916 57

VIZ:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, \$4,024,823 10	
Military service, including Florida war, other In- dian affairs, fortifications, roads, harbors, pen- sions, &c., - - - - -	16,310,208 35
Naval service, including exploring expedition, gradual improvement, &c., - - - - -	5,061,865 87
Public debt, - - - - -	22,019 25

See particulars in the document annexed, (A.)

The expenditures for the 4th quarter, including those under the recent as well as former appropriations, are, on facts presented by the various departments, estimated at - - - - -	9,862,445
Making an aggregate, for the year, of - - - - -	35,281,361 57
This computation would leave in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan- uary, 1838, a balance of - - - - -	34,187,143 29

Before adverting to other topics, it will be proper to explain what portion of this balance will not immediately be either available or applicable to public purposes.

The first three instalments of deposits with the several States, which have recently been placed with them to the credit of the Treasurer for safe-keeping, in conformity to the provisions of the act of 23d June, 1836, are included in it.

As the subsequent law of October 14, 1837, prohibits the recall of those de-

posites till otherwise directed by Congress, their large amount will, till then, be unavailable for any purposes of the General Government. It is \$28,101,644 97.

All the funds in the Treasury, which, in any former years from the foundation of the Government, have become unavailable, being chiefly such as are still due from insolvent banks, are likewise embraced in the balance above mentioned. Their amount is not far from \$1,100,000.

Another portion consists of what is yet unpaid by the banking institutions which, during the last spring and summer, suspended specie payments, and thereby, under the imperative provisions of the deposite act, were discontinued as public depositaries. The amounts in their possession, that have been, or probably will, under the act of 16th of October last, be postponed and will remain unavailable—one third till July next, one third till January, 1839, and the residue till July, 1839, are estimated at \$3,500,000.

Another sum, not immediately applicable to general purposes, is that part of the amounts transferred to the mint, which, being now in active employment for the objects specified in the acts of June 23, 1836, and of January 18, 1837, cannot, without serious inconvenience and some delay, be otherwise used. This sum is about \$400,000.

If the aggregate of all these, amounting to \$33,101,644 97, be deducted from the balance of \$34,187,143 29, above mentioned, the residue of the public money that, on the 1st of January next, will probably be then both available and applicable to general purposes, will be \$1,085,498 32.

Perhaps, in strictness, the sum of about \$370,797, which was in the Treasury on account of several small trust funds, and was included in the balance on the 1st of January, 1836, ought also to be deducted from what is now considered applicable to public purposes. Most of it has been, or probably will be, required for the special objects to which it belongs.

Previous to the consideration of other matters connected with the finances, the undersigned would add that the appropriations which will remain unsatisfied at the end of the year are estimated at \$14,503,483.

These, with the exception hereafter mentioned, will be chargeable on that balance, and on the revenue subsequently received. To prevent misapprehension on this point, it may be proper to observe that this is the amount of those appropriations considered as unsatisfied, after deducting all the money which has been actually paid to the public claimants, and all the advances which, having been made to the various disbursing officers, are still in their hands for the purpose of being paid over to such claimants. It is supposed that \$10,351,091 of the outstanding appropriations will be required to accomplish the objects contemplated by them.

Of the residue, about \$361,839 will go to the surplus fund, or, in other words, will not be used at all; and it is proposed to apply \$3,782,551 in aid of the service of the ensuing year, without reappropriation, as explained in the estimates in the document annexed, (B.)

It is proper also to explain that, by the act of May 20, 1836, an amount sufficient to pay the principal of the debt due in Holland on account of the cities of the District of Columbia, equal to \$1,500,000, was appropriated, and is still outstanding. But this sum has not been included in the foregoing statement of outstanding appropriations, as the reimbursement of the loan cannot commence, under the stipulations upon which it was contracted, until 1841, and the amount required may be partly reimbursed by the sale of the canal stocks pledged for that purpose.

2. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The payments on account of the funded and unfunded debt, since the 1st of December, 1836, have been as follows:

1st. On account of the principal of the funded debt, - - \$ 14,197 26
 This leaves unclaimed and undischarged, - - - 327,737 91

Viz:

Principal,	-	-	-	\$ 76,169 74
Interest, with dividends,	-	-	-	251,568 17
The latter consisting of the amount due on 1st of December, 1836,				250,416 00
Add excess of repayments since,	-	-	-	1,152 17
2d. On the unfunded debt there has been paid, including \$199 51 for interest on Treasury notes of 1815, the sum of	-	-	-	\$706 66
This leaves the amount of certificates and notes payable on presentation,				36,933 40

Viz:

Certificates issued for claims during the revolutionary war, and registered prior to 1798,	-	-	\$27,293 31
Treasury notes issued during the late war,	-	-	5,320 00
Certificates of Mississippi stock,	-	-	4,320 09

3. ESTIMATES OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1838.

The receipts into the Treasury from the ordinary sources during the year 1838, may, under the explanations and conditions hereafter mentioned, be estimated at - - - - - \$31,959,787

Viz:

Customs, including about four millions which are expected to be collected on postponed duties,	\$17,500,000
Lands, including one and a half million for estimated sales under another pre-emption law, if one passes, and of new tracts brought into market,	5,000,000
Second bond of United States Bank, with interest due in September, 1838,	2,293,121
First instalment of the principal, due from the former deposite banks, in July, 1838, estimated at	1,166,666
Interest on the same, with incidental and miscellaneous receipts,	300,000
New issue of Treasury notes in 1838,	5,700,000
	<hr/>
	\$31,959,787

These and the estimated balance of \$1,085,498, which will be in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1838, available and applicable to public purposes, constitute an aggregate of - - - - - \$33,045,285

The expenditures for the year 1838, including the redemption of the Treasury notes which may be paid in for public dues, or become reimbursable within that year, are estimated at - - - - - 31,926,892

Thus the new appropriations called for are - - \$20,523,249

Viz: Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, - - 3,172,885
 Military service, &c. - - 11,664,612
 Naval service, &c. - - 5,685,752

The permanent appropriations for the service of 1838, made by former acts, are - - - - - 2,262,000

For the details of new and permanent appropriations required, see the document annexed, (B.)

Appropriations expected to be made by Congress beyond the estimates submitted - - - 1,000,000

These new and permanent appropriations amount to \$23,785,249

The outstanding appropriations at the end of this year, after deducting what will go to the surplus fund, are computed at - - - - - 14,141,643

All the appropriations, then, which are chargeable to 1838, constitute an aggregate of - - - - - \$37,926,892

Of these, it is supposed that not over eleven millions will remain outstanding at the end of the year, and, consequently, that the expenditures on account of the whole will, in 1838, be about - 26,926,892

Add to this, for redemption of Treasury notes, by purchase, and by receipt of them for public dues, they not being reissuable, - 5,000,000

Making an aggregate of the whole equal to - - - - - \$31,926,892

The balance that will thus be left available, and applicable to public purposes, on the 31st of December 1838, is estimated at - - - \$1,118,393

In the fluctuating condition of our receipts and expenditures, it may appear, before the close of the present session, that results are likely to happen essentially different from some of these calculations. But it must at present be very questionable whether the receipts in 1838, will exceed the expenditures so as to produce any surplus which can be deposited with the States for safe keeping on the 1st of January, 1839, as required by the existing laws. On the contrary, any considerable departure from the estimates, either by increasing the appropriations or reducing the receipts, or by paying in for public dues a larger amount of Treasury notes, will necessarily create a deficiency. Little certainty, therefore, can be attained in any calculations on these points, till further facts are developed concerning the revival of commerce, the probability of a speedy improvement in the currency, and the success in effecting, as fast as is compatible with the public interests, that reduction in the appropriations, which, in the present as well as prospective state of the Treasury, is, it may be presumed, anxiously desired by all.

4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS IN 1837.

The value of the exports and imports during the year which ended on the 30th of September last, may be seen accompanied by some interesting details in the table annexed, (C.)

The exports are ascertained and estimated to have been \$116,906,060. Of these, about \$95,183,199 were of domestic, and \$21,722,861 of foreign origin.

They show, since the previous year, a diminution in the former of \$11,733,481, and in the latter of only \$23,499.

The decrease in the value of domestic exports has been occasioned chiefly by the great fall in the price of cotton during the last spring. They would otherwise have been very large. The exports of foreign merchandise have been prevented from falling much below their former amount, by the commercial embarrassments of the times. These, particularly in the last quarter, led to an export of foreign articles unusual in proportion to the imports, for the double purpose of obtaining

the drawback on many of them in specie, and of discharging the large debt due abroad.

The value of the imports for the same year was \$140,852,980. This is \$49,127,055 less than the value of those during the previous year.

The imports during the last quarter, ending the 30th September, were only \$22,829,611, or at the rate of but \$91,318,444 a year.

Perhaps a stronger illustration could not exist of the extravagant overtrading during the year 1836, than the fact, now officially ascertained, that the imports which, in a natural condition of business, should be less than those of 1837, were nearly fifty millions larger, and were about one hundred millions beyond the rate of imports during the last quarter.

The exports during that quarter were \$19,159,034, being \$13,105,510 of domestic origin, and \$6,052,524 of foreign growth. By this result, it will be gratifying to see that the imports, though diminished, were not all needed for home consumption, and that a greater proportion of them than in the former quarters has been sent abroad to reduce the foreign debt. Yet the whole exports were smaller than many anticipated. They have also, very unexpectedly, been \$3,533,313 less in amount than the imports during the same quarter. But if freights, commissions, and profits, as well as remittances in stocks of various kinds, are taken into computation, the probabilities are that the foreign debt, so far from having been increased within that period, has been lessened some millions, but not to so great an extent as most persons have supposed. In the last report on the finances, some suggestions were made, which further experience has served to verify, respecting the influence which the sudden fall in the price of cotton had exerted during the year in producing commercial embarrassments, as well as a diminution in the value of our exports.

It may be useful to advert a moment to the unusual effect upon both of those subjects, caused by the fluctuations in another article. In seasons of common crops, and in times when, under the guidance of ordinary prudence, industry was directed more to the cultivation of the soil, the United States were accustomed, under the blessing of Providence, to receive rather than pay large sums for the great necessary of life. For a series of many years, the value of the grain and flour imported did not exceed a few thousand dollars, while that exported was on an average quite \$6,000,000. Sometimes it exceeded even \$14,000,000; and so late as 1833, '34, and '35, amounted to nearly \$5,000,000 annually. But in the year ending September 30, 1837, the exports of them fell off nearly a million, while the imports were augmented in value to the unprecedented amount of more than four and a half millions. This revulsion, so great and so sudden, from bringing home a small amount, to importing so many millions worth of products, mostly for a single purpose, and that one so important in domestic economy as bread-stuffs, was of itself sufficient to create a severe shock. From whatever cause the necessity of it may have happened, the result conveys warnings which, it is believed, have recently exerted a salutary influence in aiding to restore a judicious system of agriculture, and to promote an increased attention to habits of productive industry.

A moment's reflection on the detailed effects of the high prices which attended the revulsion, will show that they and the burdensome change of five or six millions in our exports and imports must, when united, have affected the pecuniary difficulties of the country, and indirectly its trade and currency, much more sensibly than most people have imagined. Beside the grain which is distilled, or employed in the arts, or consumed by domestic animals, it is believed that, on an average, one pound of flour or meal per day to each person is used for bread stuffs alone.

The whole quantity for a population of fifteen millions would, at that rate, be

nearly five thousand five hundred millions of pounds a year. At the price of three cents per pound for wheat flour, and only one and a half cents per pound for meal from the cheaper varieties of grain, which is not far from the average of 1834 and 1835, the cost for bread alone (if only one half the population used wheat flour, and the rest materials less costly) would be about one hundred and twenty-four millions of dollars.

But the average price to consumers during the past year was increased in most places quite eighty per cent. Whether this great rise should be attributed to short crops; to an undue portion of labor bestowed upon the production of other articles; to depreciation in the value of the circulating medium, in consequence of excessive issues of paper, or to all these causes combined, it seems to be clear that the increase in the cost of bread alone exceeded one hundred millions of dollars. If only half of the whole population not raising their own grain were obliged to purchase it at such an enhanced price, the new tax imposed on that class alone, on account of their bread, exceeded fifty millions of dollars.

This addition to their burdens was nearly seven dollars per head; and when for this no remuneration was made to many persons, as there was only to some, by higher prices obtained for their labors and merchandise exchanged, the increase alone was four times as much as the average tax imposed by means of all the great duties on foreign merchandise. On the present occasion, the undersigned would forbear from entering further into the consideration of various other matters connected with this interesting subject. But when the influence of it upon different portions of the country is traced into some of its numerous bearings, and carefully weighed, new topics of inquiry are presented, which will be found to have an intimate connexion, not only with the value of some of our staple exports, but in other respects with the vital prosperity of large portions of the Union.

5. FURTHER EXPLANATIONS AS TO THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1837, AND THE EFFECT UPON THEM BY LAWS PASSED AT THE LATE SPECIAL SESSION.

It may be interesting to Congress to have a few more details concerning the receipts and expenditures of the current year.

The receipts within it have been diminished, by recent legislation, over four millions. Had the duties not been postponed, the revenue from all sources, after deducting the expenses of collection and other charges usually imposed on it, would not, in the aggregate, have differed materially from the estimates formed by the Department in December last.

The receipts during the current half of the year have also, thus far, corresponded with the views presented by it at the late session, except that the postponement of duties subsequently authorized by Congress has not been so uniformly accepted as was anticipated; and a portion of the current expenses of collection, including debentures and bounties, has, under a new law, been paid from the Treasury, instead of being deducted, as formerly, from the accruing revenue, before it goes into the Treasury.

It should also be explained that the estimates of receipts for any particular quarter or year, though made accurately, will often vary from the subsequent official statements, because the money is not carried by warrant upon the books of the Register till after it is placed in some public depository, or actually paid out by the collecting officer on special drafts.

In ordinary times the results would not be much changed by this circumstance; but, during fluctuations, such as have characterized the last two or three years, the difference caused by it may occasionally extend to some millions. Thus large sums will be technically carried into the Treasury in the last quarter of

1837, and stand on the books credited to that quarter, when, in fact, the money was collected, and subject to the orders of the Treasurer in the first half of the year.

The expenditures have not yet essentially varied from the amount anticipated in September. In order to defray them, it was then supposed to be necessary, under the existing laws and liabilities, to postpone the fourth instalment of deposits with the States, or adopt some other auxiliary measure. Experience since has confirmed the opinion that, under those laws, it could not have been placed in the custody of the States, except in funds, and in a manner very inconvenient, as well as with consequences requiring an immediate recall of other deposits with the States, which would have been exceedingly embarrassing to the finances of both them and the General Government.

The postponement of that instalment, therefore, afforded great relief to all concerned, and left the resources of the Treasury entirely at liberty to be applied in the necessary discharge of the appropriations made by Congress.

Those resources would have been sufficient for that purpose, had no further legislation taken place. But the delay which was afterwards granted beyond the year for the payment of almost all the duties, and the still longer delay which was proffered to the former deposite banks, and accepted by several of them, for the adjustment of what they owed to the United States, gave rise to the necessity for a temporary issue of Treasury notes.

The Department, with the aid of them and its remaining resources, has, notwithstanding those indulgences to the public debtors, been enabled to meet the great demands upon it with punctuality, and in a manner which, considering the severe embarrassments of the times, is believed to have generally proved satisfactory.

It now appears probable that, during the next year, means will be possessed, without any permanent loans, recall of former depositories, or increase of taxes, sufficient to redeem seasonably the Treasury notes that become payable, as well as to meet all the ordinary appropriations.

Some difficulties have arisen in the construction of the laws granting further delay to the merchants and the former deposite banks, but they have thus far been enforced under a liberal view of their object, and, in this manner, are supposed to have afforded sensible relief, not only to those immediately interested, but, through them, to the people at large.

In respect to the act for settling with the banks, some of them since September have paid over all the public money which then stood to the credit of the Treasurer. Others are supposed to have executed bonds, according to one of its provisions; and several are preparing to do so, with a view to receive further indulgence. The remainder are expected to discharge, without suit or bond, the amounts they respectively owe, as may, from time to time, be needed to meet the public exigencies.

The payments which will probably be longest postponed, will chiefly be from some institutions situated in the West and Southwest. The accumulation happening to be there, not by transfer from other quarters, but by receipts on the spot from the sales of public lands, it was unavoidable under the existing laws. Nor could it, during the excessive overactions of the times in banking and speculations of all kinds, have been lessened any further than was attempted by issuing the specie circular, and by restraining to offer any new tracts at public sale, unless laws had been passed, as was recommended, to restrict the sales to actual settlers, or, as since proposed, to authorize the receipt of payments elsewhere.

But a suitable portion of the money, after being received in the West and Southwest, was, in due season, put under transfer to the Atlantic States. In May last, the stoppage of specie payments, and the consequent discontinuance of most of the public depositories, prevented many of the drafts for remittance,

which were then outstanding, from being executed. In order, therefore, to discharge satisfactorily the current payments of appropriations, and the July transfers to the States on the Atlantic, it became indispensable to draw larger amounts from the banks situated in the latter quarter of the country. While this afforded a longer indulgence to the West and Southwest, in the use of the surplus which had accumulated there, it is gratifying to reflect that all just cause of jealousy has been removed, and any sectional benefits from delay in paying over the public money equalised in a great degree, as the Eastern, Northern, and Middle States were, at the same time, allowed to enjoy a like indulgence, through their merchants, rather than banks, in the use of the money due to the Government for duties instead of lands.

In the execution of the other prominent measure adopted at the last session, which permitted an issue of Treasury notes, the Department has not yet been required by the public exigencies to make a large one. Nor is any occasion to keep out a great amount of these notes anticipated. Entertaining such opinions concerning the currency, as have been formerly expressed by the undersigned, any event would be greatly deprecated which should lead to a permanent emission of such notes, or any kind of Government paper, except for temporary purposes, and in small amounts, unless it be founded entirely on specie, and redeemable under circumstances similar to those explained at the last session.

The range of the financial operations of the present year has been very extensive. If the receipts from postages, from the sales of the Chickasaw lands, from foreign indemnities, and all other trusts, were included in the condensed statement of the finances, the entire amount carried into the Treasury during the year, with the balance on the 1st of January last, would exceed \$79,000,000. But, without entering here into explanations, in detail, under those heads, it will appear in the appropriate reports that, so far as connected with this Department, an attempt has been made to conduct the whole in as close conformity as possible to the acts of Congress. Notwithstanding the unusual magnitude and difficulties of the duties devolved upon the Treasury Department during the year, it has scrupulously endeavored not to assume any doubtful powers. Nor, as a mere executive branch of the Government, has it felt justified, under circumstances or reasons, however plausible, to permit the public funds to be employed otherwise than on objects, and in a manner, that appeared to be clearly warranted by the limitations of the laws, and those principles strictly applicable to mere financial operations.

6. EXPLANATORY REMARKS ON THE ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1838.

The receipts from duties during the next year have been estimated quite four millions higher, in consequence of the recent act of Congress, bringing within it the payment of a still larger amount, which originally fell due in the present year. Independent of that circumstance, it is not considered probable, that they would much exceed \$13,500,000. The reasons for this opinion are, that a further reduction of two tenths of the present duties, which remain at a rate of more than twenty per cent., takes effect after the 31st instant, and that the depression of trade during the last half of the year has been severe, and is likely to continue so for some time: The actual imports, during the quarter ending in September, having been only at the rate of about ninety millions annually, and the average imports from 1824 to 1830, before the commencement of the late excesses, having been about eighty-two millions, it is deemed safe to compute that they will not, in 1838, exceed forty per cent. on that average; or about one hundred and fifteen millions. On the supposition that one half of them will be free, and the nett

duties received on the other half will not exceed twenty-five per cent, the amount paid into the Treasury for them within the year, independent of the postponement above named, would not vary much from thirteen and a half millions.

The receipts from the sales of public lands have likewise been estimated one million and a half more than they would have been, if considerable sums were not expected to be derived from the increased sales of tracts newly brought into market, and from the anticipated passage of another pre-emption law. It is supposed that this last measure, deemed so important by many of the pioneers on our frontiers, whose hardy pursuits, exposures, and various privations, are often so useful to the country at large, will meet with fewer objections, if it be more strictly guarded and limited, than others of the kind have heretofore been. Those objections will perhaps be lessened still further, if it is considered that the revenue, to be at once derived from the measure, would conduce much to the efficiency of our fiscal operations, and that from the experience of many years the nett receipts from the sales of public land, are not likely ever to surpass, in any great degree, the minimum price per acre, which is paid by those having pre-emptions.

Without the passage of some such law, or the offer of large quantities of new lands, the undersigned is unable to perceive any sound reason for estimating the sales very differently from what has been done by him for some years past. Public sales cannot be needed for cultivation much beyond three millions of acres a year, while so many private lands are in the market as have been bought for re-sale within the last three years. If a demand should exist for more than that quantity, except the gradual increase with the increase of our population, it will probably be the result of causes accidental, or transient, or of new legislation.

It may be useful to add a few general illustrations of the reasons for some of the small estimates now submitted, and of the intrinsic difficulties in attaining much certainty concerning them during crises of overaction and revulsions like the past and the present. Whether they occur from over-trading, over-banking, or other excesses, and the depressions consequent from them, the financial history of this country shows strikingly how much our system of business is exposed to them and the astonishing fluctuations they produce.

During the two years before the revulsions in commerce in 1819, and including that year, the sales of public land exceeded the unusual amount of nearly thirty millions of dollars, while in the three following years, they fell to only about four millions, or less than one seventh. The system being changed from credit to cash may have co-operated in producing this result; though at the same time, the minimum price per acre was reduced, in order, in some degree, to counteract the effect of that change. In the second and third quarters of 1836 also, the receipts from the sales of land increased to nearly fourteen millions of dollars, while in the corresponding quarters of 1837 they diminished to only two and a quarter millions.

In truth, the number of acres sold, since the first of January 1835, has reached the extraordinary quantity of thirty-seven and a half millions, and thus have the sales so widely departed from all precedents, and every ordinary principle of calculation, as to equal in less than three years, however incredible the fact may appear, the whole made during the forty-five years which had before elapsed from the adoption of the constitution.

Similar fluctuations have happened in the amount of our imports, and consequently in the amount of duties.

Thus, in 1808, the imports, affected by restrictive legislation and other causes, fell off at the unprecedented rate of over eighty millions of dollars, while in 1815, influenced by the transition from war to peace, an increase of imports equal to one hundred millions, and an increase of duties from customs alone, equal to nearly thirty millions, occurred in a single year. It may be remembered, also, that from 1818 to 1822, the vibrations from mere commercial causes were almost

as sudden as those incident to war, or any great changes in legislation. Thus the imports diminished from over one hundred and twenty-one millions, in 1818, to only about eighty-seven millions in 1819, and to only about one half, or sixty-two and a half millions in 1821. They fell nearly sixty millions in value in only three years, and in the last two of them, the revenue from duties diminished also more than one third. It deserves special notice, that these were years embracing a period of peace, of free commerce, and the full operation of the United States Bank. The price of cotton also fell during the same period over one half, and the price of flour from ten to only four and five dollars per barrel. The extent of these vacillations has been so unexpected at some periods, that in 1816 the receipts from customs exceeded the estimates by nearly fifteen millions of dollars, though the latter were made by Mr. Dallas several months after the relations of peace had been restored and its influence experienced.

The imports during the last quarter of the commercial year, just ended, have furnished another signal illustration on this branch of the subject. As before mentioned, they so fluctuated, that, if continued for twelve months at the reduced rate, the falling off would nearly equal the extraordinary amount of one hundred millions of dollars.

Some further explanations concerning the estimates for the expenditures may be useful.

The addition of between two and three millions, which has been made on account of the large amount of appropriations, exceeding fourteen millions left outstanding and chargeable to the next year, will be found reasonable, when it is remembered that the average amount annually left, has not, in general, exceeded six millions. The propriety of adding also the contingent sum of at least one million of dollars, to cover appropriations made by Congress beyond the estimates, has been so fully tested by the experience of several years past, that the correctness of the measure may be considered no longer doubtful. But the usual excess of appropriations thus made by Congress is not imputed by the undersigned to any special inattention or extravagance. This item has of late years been introduced into the estimates, because it was found that new treaties, hostilities, or other events, often require the Departments, before the session is closed, to offer estimates for further appropriations.

Sometimes commendable measures of a public as well of private character originate in Congress, and consequently are not included in the estimates of the Departments, but which justify additional appropriations. Sometimes, likewise, acts are passed for an indefinite amount, which involve in the end an expenditure far beyond what was, or could, by any ordinary foresight, be anticipated during the passage of them.

The estimate as to the receipt of Treasury notes has been placed at five millions, or only a little beyond the amount which falls due and is obliged to be redeemed within the year.

But as all of those issued, whether due or not, have been made by law receivable at any time for public debts, and the right to reissue them even during the year is prohibited, it must be manifest that the receipts or redemption of them will be likely much to exceed that amount, and to produce to that extent a deficiency, if the banks do not resume specie payments so as to aid in supplying a sound currency to pay into the Treasury instead of them, or unless the prohibition to reissue them during the year be removed.

The whole expenditures during 1838, for new appropriations, have been estimated lower than those of last year, on account of the reduced wants of the Government, and a wish to economize wherever the public interests will permit.

It is believed that, if wars or other expensive contingencies do not intervene, the expenditures can gradually be diminished, till their average in ordinary times shall not exceed seventeen or eighteen millions of dollars annually.

The expectations of such a reduction, which were formerly cherished and explained by the undersigned, were likely to be realized, when an extraordinary increase in the revenue induced Congress to adopt the system of completing sooner many public works of great usefulness, and of effecting an earlier extinguishment of Indian titles, with a speedier removal of the aborigines beyond the Mississippi.

The charges on the Treasury during each of the two last years for these objects, as well as for grants to the District of Columbia, and for expenses of the Florida war, have nearly equalled the whole excess of expenditures in each year above that average. As the surplus has ceased to exist, which was one chief inducement to any increases of expenditure, except on account of the Florida war, and was at the same time one ground for their justification, it seems probable that all the suitable reductions can soon be accomplished. A rigid regard to economy and sound principles of public policy, if persisted in, will easily save the country from the burden of a national debt, and, without any wastefulness in expenditure, will enable it to sustain every valuable institution in a vigorous condition.

Should some questions unfortunately occur, which involve national honor, or are intimately connected with public liberty, any sacrifice of money, within the constitutional powers of the Government, that may be necessary to the security of those great objects, can then be made from our ample financial resources, without producing any general distress, or departing from those habits of frugality, in public as well as private life, which are so indispensable to sustain republican institutions.

7. ON THE BANKS; AND OTHER MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE COLLECTION, KEEPING, AND DISBURSEMENT, OF THE PUBLIC MONEY.

The views of this Department upon several topics, connected with the collection, keeping, and disbursement, of the public money, have been so recently presented, that only a few additional remarks concerning them will be offered. The condition of the banks was one of the most prominent of those topics. To prevent any misapprehension, it may be proper to repeat the assurance, that no wish has ever been felt to interfere improperly with those institutions. While chartered, and used solely for local purposes, the regulation and control of them are supposed to belong exclusively to the States. But their organization as well as responsibilities, and an early reform in both, became questions of great importance to the Treasury, when connected with them, as heretofore, in the capacity of either public depositories or the sources of a portion of the currency received for public dues. Experience for several months past is full of instructive lessons on these points. Indeed, every crisis in our pecuniary affairs has tended greatly to strengthen the conviction, that evils exist in banking in this country, which are inherent in the system as well as in the administration of it. A wide departure has been made from the original principles of having its issues of paper rest on a foundation consisting of specie alone, and that used in deposite chiefly for commercial objects. While regulated substantially in this manner, banking was not only an instrument of convenience to trade, and sometimes to fiscal operations, but safe in practice, and not inconsistent with any sound theory as to currency. But when the system is changed, so that the paper issued rests, like mere bills of exchange, almost exclusively on credit, and that credit not always guarded in the best practicable methods, such a currency, however profitable or convenient to those interested, must become exposed to many of the vicissitudes of commerce, forfeit most of its original character as the actual representative of money, and lose its security in a considerable degree as a circulating medium for the use of either the community or the Government. Under such circumstances, that calamity, to a greater or less extent, will often ensue, which happened during the last spring. As the failure to redeem their bills

in specie then extended to most of the banks that had been employed in the capacity of public depositories, it became proper to explain to Congress, at its late session, the injurious influence of the measure on the financial operations of the Government, and the losses thus caused to its numerous creditors among the various classes of society, with those preventives, as well as guarantees against them hereafter, which seemed appropriate and feasible. Perhaps it is not now necessary to enter further into that subject, in order to discharge the painful duties which such a state of things imposed upon the head of this Department. In consequence of what occurred, Congress passed an act to facilitate a settlement with the deposite banks, which, as before observed, is in the course of execution, and which is the only new measure of legislation adopted by both Houses, that indicates the future relations intended to be preserved with these institutions. But as the condition of most of the banks throughout the United States, since the suspension of specie payments, might have an important bearing on this and other subjects connected with fiscal concerns, an extensive correspondence has been opened in relation it.

The result, so far as their affairs can be ascertained with much accuracy, will now be presented. Their condition, as a whole, does not appear to have altered very materially during the year, in respect to the relative proportion of all their immediate means and liabilities; but, in several other respects, the changes have been essential. One portion of the new returns which have been procured is dated near the 1st of January, 1837, a few months before the suspension of specie payments, and another portion, classed separately, is dated a few months subsequent to the suspension. Within that time the whole discounts appear to have been reduced only about twenty millions of dollars, still being over five hundred millions.

The nett or active circulation of bank paper is supposed to have been curtailed but sixteen or seventeen millions, leaving over ninety-nine millions. The depositories have been lessened thirty-six, but they are still in the large amount of ninety-three millions of dollars, and the specie on hand has decreased more than eight millions of dollars. How much of these data depends on estimates, and how much on actual returns, can be seen in the tables annexed, (D. and E.)

The second one, though less full, contains some striking evidence on the comparative and very different ability to sustain specie payments in different quarters of the country, as well as on the different exertions which have been made to resume them. From its contents, the unreasonableness mentioned in September last seems still more apparent, of expecting the exertions of many, and the duties the whole, to wait, in these respects, on the means or convenience of a few.

These returns exhibit some improvement in the affairs of the banks in the aggregate, as the sources of much of the currency. But they furnish, at the same time, new confirmation of the great excesses in issues, which, in some places, notwithstanding numerous cautions, had before been indulged in. They show, too, that the whole reduction in the active circulation had not, at their dates, equalled by nearly twenty millions the amount which, as long ago as last December, it was computed by this Department would be required to restore the paper currency generally to a safe basis, and make it, with the specie in actual use, bear a just proportion to the real wants of the community. But the continued reduction in circulation and depositories, which since August has probably been persisted in by several of the banks, must, if effected in the most judicious course by a curtailment of their discounts, have served by this time to place those institutions in a more eligible condition to resume specie payments. Where this reduction has been accompanied by any considerable increase rather than diminution of specie, the ability to resume and, with proper restrictions and care hereafter, to sustain specie payments, must approach, very near the point requisite to ensure public

confidence. Because the rate of foreign exchange has been so far reduced as to be near the real par in specie, and seldom to permit the export of it to advantage, and the liabilities of the banks to the Government, which otherwise might press upon them in case of a resumption, are in most cases either discharged, or in a train of postponement, or inconsiderable in amount.

The recent imports and exports of specie have an important bearing in forming a correct opinion on these questions. The imports, appearing on the custom-house books have, during the year ending September 30th, 1837, been ascertained, by the weekly returns, to be \$10,954,332; while the exports during the same period have been only \$6,711,990. Other returns, when all received, may slightly differ. Undoubtedly the whole actual imports and exports, whether on the books or not, have exceeded these amounts, and though the excess has probably been greater on the part of the exports, yet these last cannot safely be computed to have gone beyond the imports. The invariable laws that govern trade and the currency have thus indicated a healthier condition of our system than would otherwise be inferred from the general and protracted suspension of specie payments by most of the banking institutions.

The addition of about forty-five millions of specie, which, within four years past has been made to the quantity that was before in the United States, may have enabled persons to increase bank capital and bank issues in places where the restrictions on the latter were loose: But that the natural tendency of it, as supposed by some, has been to derange the currency, as well as the commerce, not only of these States but of Europe, is an opinion that cannot have much foundation in any safe principle of political economy, when it is considered that the currency of Europe, in specie alone, is computed to exceed eleven hundred millions of dollars; and of the world, to be nearly two thousand millions; and its gold and silver in various uses, to equal from five to seven thousand millions. It is worthy of notice, also, that the addition of specie above mentioned, though large compared with the amount previously possessed, has hardly equalled the nett profits on the single article of cotton, shipped from this country in the years 1835 and '36.

But whatever obstacles may still exist to a general resumption of specie payments, few can doubt that as early a one as can be sustained is urgently demanded by the strongest obligations of morals and law: by justice to the public creditors, consisting of numerous contractors, mechanics, laborers, and pensioners, as well as officers; and by all the true interests of the people, whether in private affairs or in the concerns of their Government. In both are their interests in this respect inseparably connected; and in both do they severally suffer by depreciated paper—as the tax thus imposed finally reaches the community in either case, and usually in a ratio quite equal to the rate of discount on the paper below specie. The powers of the General Government to hasten such a resumption are circumscribed to the use of some constitutional authority of a restrictive or penal character, such as taxation, or a bankrupt law, when the suspension appears in its origin or long continuance to be clearly unjustifiable; or, when otherwise, to the furnishing of some incidental aid in the exercise of other rights. The latter course is the only one which, during the present suspension, it has yet appeared proper to adopt. In pursuance of it, the mode of making most of the public payments, since May last; the manner in which the July instalment was placed with the States; the delay granted for more than a year in paying the fourth one, giving thereby a temporary aid, as substantial to several of the banks as to the Treasury; and the liberal indulgence offered to them for the balances still due to the United States, were all measures of relief, and have contributed to strengthen their immediate means for the resumption of specie payments.

Beyond such incidental aid to some of the banks with which fiscal connexions may have existed, not generally equalling one twentieth of the whole number, it.

is doubtful whether the General Government, however solicitous to see that object accomplished, would be able, constitutionally, to provide any special assistance in effecting it.

It must be manifest to all who examine the subject dispassionately, that either the possession by a few banks of the usual small amount of public depositories, liable at any time to be recalled, or the receipt of their bills for public dues, when redeemed in specie on demand, and frequently presented for that purpose, must often be a check rather than an aid, and prove of doubtful advantage in promoting a resumption among the whole number. It must be equally manifest that the chief reliance of banks to perform their legal obligations, must, like that of individuals, always be placed on their own resources. The highest considerations require that these should be regulated by all suitable legislative restraints, and employed with foresight, moderation, and the strongest sense of justice to the public, to sustain on a par with specie the currency they issue, and which, except on the condition it should be thus sustained, the public would never have confided to them a power almost sovereign to create.

It has been a source of some inconvenience, under the existing laws, that none of the banks have resumed specie payments since the late session, which are known to be willing and competent, under all the provisions of the deposite act, to be selected as fiscal agents. Several which are paying specie have expressly declined taking the public money, under those provisions. The mode of keeping it, is therefore imperfect, without further legislation. Every exertion within the powers now existing, has been made to increase the security of it; and the Department has, for several months, been enabled, by unremitting attention, to conduct successfully the temporary arrangements which are in force for that purpose. But till Congress shall sanction some new system, or revive the whole of the old one in force before 1836, or till specie payments are resumed, and the deposite act materially amended, those arrangements must be greatly enlarged by doubtful constructions, or remain exposed to several of the inconveniences incident to all these plans, without some of the remedial powers and advantages of either.

On the practicability of keeping the public money under new legislative provisions, without using banks at all as fiscal agents, the views of this Department have been so recently explained as to render a repetition of them unnecessary.

It was the endeavor of the undersigned to present with impartiality the advantages and disadvantages of both systems: to show the expediency, if not the necessity, of the new one, in the existing unfortunate attitude of most of the banks; and to leave the result, where it is now left, to the superior wisdom of Congress.

A similar course was pursued in respect to the kind of money to be received for public dues, which he regarded, and still considers, a question entirely distinct, though often viewed by others as inseparable.

While offering reasons why bank paper was occasionally more convenient than coin as a currency for the large and distant purposes of commerce, and why the exclusive use of coin for all kinds of payments could not at present be introduced, and might never be desirable, it was insisted that, so far as it should be employed in public affairs, and with whatever limitations as to time or amount, care must be exercised to adhere to the spirit of the constitution, and the first principles of political economy, by always requiring it, when and where taken, to be equivalent in value to specie. This opinion was not conceived in any hostility to the true principles of credit, or to banking institutions duly regulated, or to a sound currency for the people. On the contrary, it is supposed to favor them all, and to be indispensable to uphold the true standard of value for property and labor throughout the country; to sustain the just obligation of contracts, and, in a pecuniary view, preserve the real worth of all private as well as public rights.

The ensuing session will, by its length, probably, afford ample time to place our

whole financial system on a proper basis. Nothing new will be required, except such measures as are rendered necessary to its efficiency by the changes which have arisen from the final discharge of the national debt, and by the more fluctuating character of the receipts and expenditures, as well as by the recent suspension of specie payments on the part of most of the deposite banks.

The undersigned, feeling a deep conviction that the fiscal affairs of the Government cannot hereafter, under any system, be managed with such facility and vigor as the public service requires, without adopting several legal provisions heretofore recommended, hopes to be excused for briefly inviting the attention of Congress once more to a few of them.

First. That a contingent authority be given to some appropriate officer, to invest safely any considerable surpluses which shall casually occur in the receipts beyond the expenditures; and to dispose of such investments when deficiencies may happen which require it.

Second. That a limited power be granted to issue Treasury notes for mere temporary purposes, in case of deficiencies when no such surpluses exist; and to redeem them as excesses may happen. Beside other obvious reasons in favor of such a provision, it would enable the Department to administer the finances with at least two or three millions less in the Treasury, at any one time, than would otherwise be necessary. In fixing the system on a durable basis, the grant of both these powers seems expedient, as a provident arrangement, whatever course may at any future time be pursued in regard to the recall of the present large depositories, placed by the General Government with the States.

Third. That the additional duties of general depositories be imposed on all receivers and collectors of public money, and on the mint and its branches as well as the Treasurer at the seat of Government, under such regulations, in respect to disbursements and transfers, as have before been indicated. This change might judiciously include an authority to employ separate depositories, special or general, individual or corporate, under the circumstances and responsibilities suggested at the late session, if the amount in possession of any collecting officer should generally exceed what is well secured by official bonds.

Whether these provisions be, in the discretion of Congress, left to constitute the whole system of keeping and disbursing the public money, or only a part of it; they form a change which would undoubtedly be very salutary.

Fourth. That permission be given to receive payment in advance for the public lands, at such places as this Department may appoint for the convenience of both the Treasury and the community.

Fifth. The extension of the warehouse system, in connexion with requiring all duties on imports to be paid when the goods are taken out for consumption, is another change which, though less urgent in some points of view, is very desirable in respect to the collection and security of the most important portion of the public revenue.

In the consideration of these propositions, the present condition of the finances and of the country is a circumstance of the first and most decisive importance. We are without any national debt to absorb and regulate surpluses, or any adequate supply of banking institutions which provide a sound currency for general purposes, by paying specie on demand, or which are in a situation fully to command confidence for keeping, disbursing, and transferring the public funds in a satisfactory manner. It will not, then, be a matter of surprise that the undersigned, feeling daily and most sensibly the difficulties, as well as great responsibility of conducting the concerns of the Treasury, without the adoption of these measures, should press them upon the earliest consideration of Congress, with an earnestness and perseverance that might otherwise not appear justifiable.

8. SEVERAL MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Occasion will be taken, during the session, to present separate reports concerning the Mint, the Land Office, and some other subjects under the general superintendence of this Department.

A revision of the number and compensation of custom-house officers, has for some years received the attention of Congress.

The public welfare, as well as equal justice to various incumbents, appears urgently to require further legislation upon this subject, at the first practicable opportunity.

The recent law, postponing the payment of duties, has for some time deprived several of those officers of a great part of their compensation; and new legislation is required, not only for temporary relief, but to remunerate the losses which must happen, in many instances, in case of death, resignation, or expiration of office.

The reorganization of the Treasury Department, so as to empower one of the present Comptrollers to act solely in the capacity of Commissioner of the Customs, devolving on him, also, all the other appropriate business of the marine hospitals, revenue cutters, and light-house establishment, was on a former occasion recommended, and is still considered by the undersigned a measure very deserving of attention.

Considerable progress has been made in the interesting subjects of the survey of the coast, and the preparation of standard weights and measures, for the several States as well as for the United States. It will be fully explained in special communications.

Some further authority to sell or apportion the Spanish inscriptions, which belong to the claimants under the treaty of indemnity, is desirable, as the payments on them seem exposed to considerable delay. It is gratifying to be able to communicate the fact, that under the French treaty, in addition to what has heretofore been paid to the claimants on the first four instalments, another sum for interest, amounting to one million twenty-two thousand one hundred and eighty-five francs, has probably been paid, which will be apportioned among them as soon as it can be remitted to this country.

Several resolutions of one or the other House of Congress, calling on the Department for special information to be submitted at the present session, have received careful attention.

The most important of them are such as relate to a system of telegraphs; the proper sites for more light-houses on a part of the Atlantic coast; the plans most suitable for several marine hospitals; the defaults unadjusted of all collecting and deposite agents since the foundation of the Government, and copies of the returns of specie and bank paper from the land offices and public depositories, since the adoption of the specie circular. These are all ready to be reported on at an early day.

This Department, by a resolution of the House of Representatives, has also for some years been engaged in procuring, through the Franklin Institute, a series of experiments to be made on the strength of the materials employed in steam boilers, and the best methods of preventing explosions.

Several able communications concerning these matters have been made by the Institute, and were heretofore submitted to Congress.

A final report on the whole subject has been completed since the last annual session, and a printed copy of it for each member will be laid before the House in a few days.

An anxious hope is felt that the great care evinced by the Institute in an inquiry so momentous to the security of property and life, and guided by all the lights of science, will not have been so long devoted in vain; but will lead to useful legis-

lation by the General Government, as well as the State Legislatures. The increased and increasing importance of the subject must be offered as an apology for the earnestness with which its early consideration is again pressed.

The disasters of the past year have been so frequent and appalling, that they seem to call with more urgency than usual for the passage of laws the most rigid, and, in some respects, penal. Their provisions might well be directed to ensure proper strength in the original materials for the boilers; to provide the best securities for the safe construction of both them and the vessels; and to exact, by exemplary punishments, vigilance and promptitude in the adoption of all approved safeguards against the calamities of explosions, conflagrations, and wrecks. When we advert to the extensive seacoast, the large lakes, and numerous rivers within our jurisdiction, which are covered with machinery, propelled by a power so vast, either for good or evil, it must be obvious that the consideration and due disposal of these questions, at an early day, are important, not only to the preservation of much property, but to public tranquillity and the cause of humanity.

Respectfully submitted.

LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Hon. JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A.

*Statement of Expenditures of the United States, exclusive of the Trust Fund,
from 1st January to 30th September, 1837.*

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND FOREIGN INTER-COURSE.			
Legislature - - -	\$635,396	99	
Executive Departments - - -	728,703	52	
Officers and clerks of the Mint and branches	23,851	04	
Surveyors and their clerks - - -	26,995	96	
Secretary to sign patents for public lands - -	376	53	
Commissioner of the Public Buildings - -	1,800		
Governments in the Territories of the United States - - -	41,949	15	
Judiciary - - -	298,205	92	
			\$1,757,279 11
Patent fund - - -	29,840		
Sundry annuities - - -	900		
Mint establishment - - -	161,230		
Support and maintenance of lighthouses, &c.	242,806	57	
Building lighthouses, &c. - - -	34,527	13	
Survey of the coast of the United States - -	67,900		
Surveying the public lands - - -	123,095	31	
Registers and receivers of land offices - -	750		
Keepers of public archives in Florida - -	750		
Repayment of lands erroneously sold - -	5,640	30	
Marine hospital establishment - -	69,505	18	
Marine hospital at New Orleans - -	6,000		
Roads within the State of Ohio, (three per cent. fund) - - -	25,600		
Roads and canals within the State of Indiana, (three per cent fund) - - -	57,450		
Roads and canals within the State of Missouri, (three per cent. fund) - -	29,300		
Roads and canals within the State of Alabama, (three per cent. fund) - - .	34,112		
Roads and canals within the State of Mississippi, (three per cent. fund) - - .	67,070		
Roads and levees within the State of Louisiana, (five per cent. fund) - - -	19,620		
Roads and canals within the State of Michigan, (five per cent. fund) - - -	151,800		
Roads and canals within the State of Arkansas, (five per cent. fund) - - -	26,800		
Encouragement of learning within the State of Illinois, (three per cent. fund) - -	48,600		
Furniture for the President's house - -	19,321	73	
Public buildings in Washington, &c. - -	261,298	52	
Penitentiary in the District of Columbia - -	8,084	73	
Completion of the Alexandria canal - -	100,000		
Relief of the several corporate cities in the District of Columbia - - -	61,875		
Building custom-houses and warehouses - -	162,200		

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Public buildings and library in Wisconsin Territory - - -	\$25,000	
Relief of sundry individuals - - -	33,764 36	
Manuscripts of the late Mr. Madison - - -	30,000	
Diplomatic Correspondence, American State Papers, &c. - - -	44,490 28	
Debates of the First Congress, and Register of Debates to Twenty-fourth Congress - -	15,500	
Payment of claims for property lost, &c. - -	88,417 61	
Additional compensation to collectors, &c. - -	22,839 23	
Miscellaneous - - -	26,449 64	
		\$2,102,537 59
Salaries of ministers of the United States - -	20,000	
Salaries of secretaries of legation - -	2,500	
Salaries of charges des affaires - -	42,428 93	
Outfits of ministers - - -	18,000	
Outfits of charges des affaires - -	4,500	
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad - - -	27,902 55	
Salary of drogoman of the United States to Turkey, and contingencies - -	1,687 48	
Salaries of consuls at London and Paris - -	4,000	
Relief and protection of American seamen - -	32,199 15	
Allowance for clerk hire in the office of the consul at London - - -	2,393 14	
Intercourse with Barbary Powers - -	1,703 62	
Expenses of commission under convention with Spain - - -	7,685 53	
Expenses of commission under convention with Denmark - -	6	
		165,006 40
PUBLIC DEBT.		
Redemption of the three per cent. stock - -	21,313 71	
Reimbursement of Treasury notes - -	614 51	
Certain parts of the domestic debt - -	92 15	
Interest and reimbursement of the domestic debt - - -	27 76	
		22,048 13
From which deduct the following repayment:		
Interest on the funded debt - - -	28 88	
		22,019 25
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.		
Pay of the army and subsistence of officers - -	573 89	
Subsistence department - - -	596,705 39	
Pay of the army - - -	620,081 88	
Subsistence of officers - - -	209,530 58	
Quartermaster's department - - -	111,460 55	
Incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department - -	152,738 47	
		\$4,046,842 35

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Transportation of officers' baggage	-	\$37,232 93
Transportation of the army	-	160,386 83
Forage	-	22,134 16
Purchasing department	-	194,415 82
Payments in lieu of clothing for discharged soldiers	-	28,318 46
Clothing for officers' servants	-	10,825 46
Expenses of recruiting	-	13,113 16
Two months' extra pay to re-enlisted soldiers	-	15,171 60
Medical and hospital department	-	21,670 54
Contingencies of the army	-	2,206 07
Arrearages prior to 1st July, 1815	-	2,784 08
Invalid and half pay pensions	-	148,026 06
Pensions to widows and orphans	-	2,104 14
Pensions to widows and orphans, per act 4th July, 1836	-	551,973 13
Revolutionary pensions, per act 18th March, 1818	-	419,448
<i>West Point Academy.</i>		
Pay of officers, cadets, and musicians,	-	38,750
Subsistence of officers and cadets	-	23,385 20
Forage for officers' horses	-	1,072
Clothing for officers' servants	-	392 22
Fuel, forage, stationery, printing, &c.	-	7,133
Pay of adjutants' and quartermasters' clerks	-	712 50
Expenses of the board of visitors	-	2,007 84
Repairs and improvements of building, grounds, &c.	-	7,516
Models for drawing department	-	733
Miscellaneous and incidental expenses	-	1,473
Compensation to the acting professor of chemistry	-	750
Incidental expenses of artillery department	-	150
Grading the grounds, &c.	-	175
Philosophical apparatus	-	150
Models for engineering department	-	150
Increase and expenses of the library	-	300
Painting room for the professor of drawing	-	400
Completing the chapel	-	1,253 35
Building to contain the public stores	-	750
Building for recitation and military exercises	-	15,000
Preparation of yard and construction of shops, &c.	-	4,000
Erection of barracks	-	2,000
Arsenals	-	213,551 78
Supplying arsenals with ordnance stores	-	51,044 53
Purchase of site and building an arsenal near Fayetteville, North Carolina	-	27,000
Payment of taxes on the United States arsenal on the Schuylkill	-	1,450

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Repairs and improvements of arsenal at Charleston - - -	\$452 73
Enlarging site of Frankford arsenal - -	1,000
Purchase of sites and construction of arsenals in Arkansas, Missouri, and Tennessee -	17,172
Purchase of land attached to the arsenal at St. Louis - - -	2,100
Claims of the State of North Carolina - -	30,000
Pay due the executive staff of the Governor of Tennessee - - -	3,000
Tennessee volunteers—liabilities incurred by Governor Cannon - - -	5,756 67
Tennessee volunteers mustered into service by General Gaines, 8th April, 1836, and proclamation of Governor Cannon, 28th April, 1836 - - -	100,000
Tennessee volunteers—pay, travelling, clo- thing, and other legal expenses—mustered into service under order of Secretary of War, 25th May, 1836 - - -	95,000
Tennessee volunteers—pay, travelling, clo- thing, and other legal expenses—mustered into service by General Gaines, 28th June, 1836, and Governor Cannon's pro- clamation, 20th June, 1836 - -	35,310
Arming and equipping militia - -	144,465 54
Accoutrements of the army - - -	48,795
Ordnance service - - -	96,401 88
Purchase of light field artillery, &c. - -	36,378 38
Constructing furnaces for heating cannon balls	6,740 36
National armories - - -	260,201 83
National armory at Harper's Ferry - -	31,550
River wall, tilt-hammer shop, &c., at Har- per's Ferry - - -	12,615
Rifle factory at Harper's Ferry - -	8,569
National armory, Springfield - -	19,500
Blacksmith's shop, &c., at Watertown, Mas- sachusetts - - -	3,017
Hospitals - - -	8,550 85
Purchase of gunpowder - -	38,000
Purchase of cannon balls - -	7,849 52
Elevating machines for barbette and case- ment carriages - -	500
Sponges for field and battery cannon - -	1,960
Armament of fortifications - -	298,922
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications - -	1,297 92
Incidental expenses of fortifications - -	22,118 39
Fort Adams, Rhode Island - -	88,000
Fort Calhoun, Virginia - -	86,900
Fort Columbus and Castle William, New York - - -	4,000
Fort Delaware, on Delaware river - -	71,700

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Fort Caswell, North Carolina -	-	\$36,800
Fort Schuyler, New York -	-	85,000
Fort Warren, Massachusetts -	-	120,500
Fort Pulaski, Georgia -	-	104,737 97
Fort on Foster's Bank, Florida -	-	27,000
Fort McHenry, Redoubt Wood, and Coving-ton Battery, Maryland -	-	22,140
Fort on the Arkansas frontier -	-	20,000
Preservation of Castle Island, and repairs of Fort Independence -	-	86,000
Fortifications at Charleston, and preservation of site of Fort Moultrie -	-	17,920
Purchase of lands and right of way on Throg's Point -	-	2,000
Repairs of Fort Marion and sea wall at St. Augustine -	-	29,650
Constructing wood-yard and wharf at Fort Monroe -	-	934 42
Barracks, quarters, &c. -	-	33,966 29
Barracks, quarters, storehouses, &c., at Fort Jesup, Louisiana -	-	5,000
Barracks and quarters near New Orleans -	-	3,682 88
Barracks at Baton Rouge -	-	23,719 67
Breakwater at the mouth of Delaware bay -	-	149,187 03
Breakwater at Stanford's Ledge, Portland harbor, Maine -	-	25,000
Breakwater at Church's Cove harbor, in the town of Little Compton -	-	6,512
Breakwater at Sandy Bay -	-	20,000
Breakwater and pier at Burlington harbor, Vermont -	-	11,000
Pier or breakwater at the mouth of St. Joseph's -	-	12,771
Breakwater or pier at the harbor of Plattsburg, New York -	-	17,800
Breakwater at Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts -	-	5,000
Constructing two piers and improving navigation of Vermilion river -	-	20,500
Pier at the entrance of Kennebunk river -	-	5,517 32
A pier to give direction to the Mississippi near St. Louis -	-	2,834 12
Pier and mole at Oswego -	-	26,100
Deepening channel Cochego, leading into Dover harbor -	-	4,800
Deepening channel of river Thames -	-	16,000
Deepening channel leading into Bridgeport harbor, Connecticut -	-	10,000
Lighthouse on pier at Oswego -	-	715
Deepening channels between the islands of North and South Hero, near St. Albans -	-	7,000
Placing buoys in the vicinity of the monument on Steel's Ledge, Maine -	-	466

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Preserving the point of land leading to the fort and lighthouse at the Gurnet, in Duxbury	-	\$1,500
Preservation of Rainsford Island, in the harbor of Boston	-	5,590
A sea wall, to preserve Fairweather Island, near Black Rock harbor	-	9,000
Building an icebreaker at Staten Island	-	10,000
Securing beach at Cedar Point, Connecticut	-	500
Securing public works at the harbor of Southport	-	1,500
Beacon light at Cunningham creek, Ohio	-	225 50
Works at the mouth of Genesee river	-	15,100
Removal of lighthouse at Old Point Comfort into Fortress Monroe	-	2,000
Mooring buoys in the harbor of Delaware breakwater	-	2,000
Preservation of the harbor of Provincetown	-	4,061 65
Improving harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania	-	15,068 52
Improving harbor of Chicago, Illinois	-	37,000
Improving harbor of Dunkirk	-	18,058 71
Improving harbor at the mouth of Bass river, Massachusetts	-	6,970
Improving harbor of Westport	-	2,500
Improving harbor of Portland, on Lake Erie	-	9,880
Improving harbor at the mouth of Salmon river, on Lake Ontario	-	13,000
Improving harbor at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek, Lake Ontario	-	5,400
Improving harbor at the mouth of Black river, New York	-	14,000
Improving harbor at the mouth of Cattaraugus creek, on Lake Erie	-	13,009 18
Improving the entrance of Whitehall harbor, on Lake Champlain	-	10,000
Improving the harbor of New Brunswick, New Jersey	-	7,000
Improving the harbor of Beaufort, North Carolina	-	5,000
Opening passage between Beaufort and Pamlico sound, and improving New river, &c.	-	20,000
Protection and improvement of Little Egg Harbor	-	5,000
Construction of a harbor at Michigan City, Indiana	-	28,593
Improving the harbor of Newcastle	-	7,000
Removing the wreck in the harbor of New Bedford	-	2,500
Repairs of the harbor of Chester	-	2,000

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Removal of the Brunswick bar, to improve the harbor of Brunswick, Georgia	-	\$44
Improving the harbor of Wilmington, Dela- ware	-	2,000
Deepening the harbor of Baltimore	-	15,460
Improving the harbor of Mobile	-	500
A dredging machine on Lake Erie	-	8,000
Improving the harbor of Cleveland	-	10,000
Improving the harbor at the mouth of the river Raisin	-	28,500
Improving the navigation of the Hudson river, New York	-	96,308
Improving the navigation of Cape Fear river, North Carolina	-	12,900
Improving the navigation of Cumberland riv- er, Tennessee	-	26,500
Improving the navigation of the Ohio, be- tween Pittsburg and falls	-	70,000
Improving the navigation of the Ohio, Mis- souri, and Mississippi rivers	-	19,723 79
Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Louisville to New Orleans	-	34,314 23
Improving the Mississippi river, above the mouths of the Ohio and Missouri rivers	-	15,000
Improving the navigation of the Arkansas river		41,030
Improving the inland channels between the St. Mary's and St. John's	-	3,248 93
Improving the navigation of the natural chan- nel at the northern and southern entrances of the Dismal Swamp canal	-	2,800
Increasing the depth of water in the mouth of the Mississippi river	-	67,050
Improving the navigation of Red river	-	65,000
Removing obstructions from Huron river, Ohio	-	2,565
Removing obstructions from Grand river, Ohio	-	9811
Removing obstructions from Big Sodus bay		15,600
Removing obstructions from Ocracock inlet		20,107 68
Removal of Oyster shoal, in New river, North Carolina	-	5,000
Removing a mud shoal, called the Bulkhead, in the channel from the East pass to Appa- lachicola	-	100
Removing obstructions in Black river, Ohio		6,410
Removing obstructions in Cunningham creek		5,000
Removing obstructions in Ashtabula creek	-	8,000
Removing obstructions in Conneaut creek	-	5,000
Survey of the southern debouche of the Dis- mal swamp, to Wineyay bay, South Car- olina	-	5,142

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Survey of Black and White rivers, in Arkansas and Missouri	-	-	\$1,000 00
Roads and canals	-	-	26,349 70
Cumberland road in Ohio, west of Zanesville	-	-	170,016 50
Cumberland road in Indiana	-	-	122,000 00
Cumberland road in Illinois	-	-	58,452 66
Repairs of Cumberland road east of the Ohio river	-	-	7,183 63
Arrearages due contractors on the Cumberland road	-	-	299 25
Military road from Mississippi, between the mouths of St. Peter's and Des Moines rivers, to Red river	-	-	11,500 00
Road from Memphis to William Strong's house, on the St. Francis river	-	-	80,000 00
Road from Fort Towson to the northern boundary of Louisiana	-	-	1,384 72
Road from northern boundary of Florida to Appalachicola	-	-	30 96
Surveys of a military character, and for defence of the Atlantic and western frontiers			2,832 70
Volunteers and an additional regiment of dragoons	-	-	10,211 78
Preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities			4,010,162 03
Current expenses of the Indian department, per act 3d March, 1837	-	-	31,594 11
Miscellaneous objects	-	-	22,350 00
Fulfilling treaties with the—			
Pottawatamies	-	-	101,313 30
Creeks	-	-	418,684 93
Florida Indians	-	-	118,740 00
Six Nations, New York	-	-	11,619 33
Sioux	-	-	14,270 00
Sacs and Foxes	-	-	90,911 00
Ottoes and Missouries	-	-	7,430 00
Omahas	-	-	4,850 00
Iowas	-	-	9,490 00
Choctaws	-	-	45,959 50
Sacs, Foxes, Iowas, Sioux, Omahas, Ottoes, and Missouries	-	-	2,287 00
Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares	-	-	1,000 00
Senecas of New York	-	-	6,000 00
Wyandots	-	-	6,680 00
Ottowas	-	-	16,435 80
Christian Indians	-	-	400 00
Miamies	-	-	28,818 50
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatamies			59,145 00
Winnebagoes	-	-	35,205 00
Menomonies	-	-	290,870 00
Chippewas	-	-	6,880 00
Kanzas	-	-	5,680 00
Osages	-	-	10,680 00

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Fulfilling treaties with the—			
Kickapoos	-	-	\$5,750
Kaskaskias and Peorias	-	-	3,000
Piankeshaws	-	-	1,300
Weas	-	-	3,000
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	-	-	580
Delawares	-	-	10,130
Shawnees	-	-	6,780
Senecas	-	-	2,440
Shawnees and Senecas	-	-	580
Chickasaws	-	-	1,615
Quapaws	-	-	3,477
Pawnees	-	-	9,300
Cherokees	-	-	6,255 50
Caddoes	-	-	10,000
Ottawas and Chippewas	-	-	48,845
Civilization of Indians	-	-	5,375 75
Pay of the Indian agents and superintendent of Indian affairs	-	-	675
Pay of Indian sub-agents	-	-	1,627 22
Presents to Indians	-	-	11,350 13
Provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities	-	-	379 61
Houses for agents and blacksmith shops			6,304 94
Contingencies of the Indian department			8,068 21
Locating reservation (per act 14th June, 1836)			2,942 31
Transportation and incidental expenses (act 2d July, 1836)	-	-	125
Indian annuities	-	-	20,184 17
Education of Indian youths	-	-	5,528 65
Transportation and incidental expenses			30,181 15
Removal and subsistence of Indians	-	-	590,385 67
Carrying into effect treaty of Chicago of 26th Sept. 1833, per act 3d March, 1835	-	-	822 27
Expenses of an exploring party	-	-	1,127 04
Carrying into effect treaties with Senecas, Shawnees, and Senecas and Shawanees, of 1831	-	-	1,695 62
Carrying into effect treaty with Cherokees of 29th Dec. 1835—act 2d July 1836	-	-	1,132,834 81
Carrying into effect treaty with Ottawas and Chippewas, of 28th and 31st March, 1836			45,794 52
Annuities, per act 25th February, 1799	-	-	309 83
Relief of Francis Lasselle and other Michigan volunteers	-	-	475 45
Relief of sundry citizens of the United States for property lost by depredations of certain Indians, act 30th June, 1834			1,127
Relief of Joseph Hertick	-	-	140
Relief of James and John Brown, per act 3d March, 1837	-	-	977

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Relief of Jerah Tenner, per act of 3d March, 1837	-	-	\$28 64
Relief of Ellen A. Smuck, per act of 28th June, 1836	-	-	335 71
Relief of Frances Bashford, per act of 28th June, 1836	-	-	325 87
Relief of the legal representatives of Willie Blount, per act of 17th February, 1836			1,074 22
Virginia claims, per act 5th July, 1832			30,800 78
Revolutionary claims, per act 15th May, 1828			87,450 10
Revolutionary pensions, act 7th June, 1832			1,166,815 93
Pensions, per act 14th May, 1836			1,312 36
One month's pay, &c., to volunteers and mi- litia of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri, &c., per act 1st March, 1837			115,000
Rebuilding lighthouse on Brandywine shoals			7,000
			\$16,376,365 05

From which deduct the following repayments,
viz:

Bounties and premiums	-	\$1,339 24
Fort at Grand Terre	-	15,000
Barracks at Key West	-	166 35
Removing obstructions from Sa- vannah river	-	1,420 71
Survey of the mouth of Milwau- kie river	-	400
Road from Detroit to Chicago		920 75
Road from Colerain to Tampa Bay	-	211 74
Road from Fort Howard to Fort Crawford	-	392 95
Monument over the remains of Maj. Gen. Brown	-	93 70
Pay of the Illinois militia	-	7,138 25
For the more perfect defence of the frontier	-	2,900 51
Pay of Missouri and Indiana mi- litia	-	330 31
Repressing hostilities of Seminole Indians	-	7,118 68
Suppressing hostilities of Creek Indians	-	18,313 10
Pay of interpreters and translators		519
Blacksmiths' establishments		2,588 54
Treaty stipulations	-	3,789 49
Purchase of iron, steel, coal, &c.		86 36
Pay of gun and blacksmiths		15 13
Holding treaties with certain In- dians, per act 14th June, 1836		37 37
Treaty with the Delawares, per act of 2d March, 1831		816 37

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Treaty with the Kaskaskias and Peorias, per act 2d March, 1833	\$150		
Treaty with the Piankeshaws and Weas, per act 2d March, 1833	239 19		
Transportation and subsistence of Indians migrating west	67 51		
Transportation of agricultural implements	379 31		
Transportation of annuities	942 85		
Road from Fort Smith to Fort Towson	278 94		
Road from Ohio to Detroit	5 57		
Road from Pensacola to Tallahassee	186 54		
Road from St. Augustine to Tallahassee	308 24		
		\$66,156 70	
			\$16,310,208 35

NAVY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay and subsistence of the navy	-	1,671,385 04	
Pay of superintendents	-	49,020 09	
Provisions	-	567,816 62	
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	-	47,544 78	
Navy yard at Portsmouth	-	16,000	
Navy yard at Boston	-	153,250 21	
Navy yard at New York	-	68,908 12	
Navy yard at Philadelphia	-	26,886 10	
Navy yard at Washington	-	42,744	
Navy yard at Norfolk	-	94,200 47	
Navy yard at Pensacola	-	17,888 18	
Purchase of land within the navy yard at Gosport	-	4,779	
Wharves at the navy yard at Pensacola	-	500	
Powder magazine	-	10,374 97	
Brick wall or enclosure	-	8,592 25	
Naval magazines, Charleston and Brooklyn	-	3,125	
Completing and furnishing hospitals	-	1,684 19	
Hospital at Boston	-	1,350	
Hospital at Brooklyn	-	40,300	
Hospital at Norfolk	-	15,560	
Hospital at Pensacola	-	16,955	
Navy asylum at Philadelphia	-	6,064 08	
Ordnance and ordnance stores	-	34,168 08	
Gradual increase of the navy	-	96,468 59	
Gradual improvement of the navy	-	157,122 40	
Repairs of vessels in ordinary, and wear and tear of vessels in commission	-	1,000,393 91	
Contingent expenses of the navy	-	340,516 32	
Contingent expenses not enumerated	-	8,445 13	
Timber to rebuild Java and Cyane	-	11,035 47	
Rebuilding frigate Macedonian	-	25,075 67	
Rebuilding frigate Congress	-	7,500	

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Building and equipping two sloops of war	\$49,308 11
Launching the ship of line Pennsylvania	63,500
Completing steam vessel building at navy yard; Brooklyn	87,585
Agency on the coast of Africa for the suppression of slave trade	649 83
Arrearages for survey of the coast and harbors of the United States	570
Purchase of a site and erecting a dry dock at New York	1,000
Surveying and exploring expedition to the Pacific Ocean and South Seas	68,681 87
Examining shoals of George's Bank, for the purpose of erecting a lighthouse	4,438 69
Payment of Thomas J. Harris for the capture of a piratical felucca	29 16
Relief of John Stiles	140
Relief of Philip F. Voorhees	600
Relief of F. A. Parker	200
Relief of Charles W. Pickering	255 49
Relief of Charles Blake	180
Pay and subsistence of the marine corps	116,425 33
Subsistence of non-commissioned officers serving on shore	47,443 62
Clothing	41,708 64
Medicines and hospital stores	2,785 59
Fuel	8,122 80
Military stores	672 98
Contingent expenses	11,697 73
Transportation and recruiting	4,926 59
Repairs of barracks	3,605 40
Arrearages of pay, &c., to officers of the marine corps	3,812 10
	\$5,063,992 60
Deduct the following repayments, viz:	
Building naval store ship	\$00 16
Covering and preserving ships in ordinary	1,872 88
Contingent expenses for 1829	50
Contingent expenses for 1831	57 67
Contingent expenses prior to 1824	54 95
Contingent expenses for 1830	91 07
	2,126 73
	\$5,061,865 87
	\$25,418,916 57

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, November 28, 1837.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

B.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December, 1837.

I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, an estimate of the appropriations proposed to be made for the service of the year 1838, amounting to - - - - - \$20,523,249 19

Viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, - - - - -	3,172,884 98
Military service, including fortifications, armories, arsenals, ordnance, Indian affairs, revolutionary and military pensions, and internal improvements, - - - - -	11,664,612 09
Naval service, including the marine corps, - - - - -	5,685,752 12

To the estimates are added statements, showing—

1. The appropriations for the service of the year 1838, made by former acts of Congress, including arming and equipping the militia, civilization of Indians, revolutionary claims, revolutionary pensions under the act of 7th June, 1832, claims of the State of Virginia, gradual improvement of the navy, and public debt, - - - - - 2,262,000 00
 2. The existing appropriations which will not be required for the service of the year 1837, and which it is proposed to apply in aid of the service of the year 1838, amounting to - - - - - 3,782,551 20
 3. The existing appropriations which will be required to complete the service of the year 1837 and former years, but which will be expended in 1838, amounting to - - - - - 10,359,091 81
- There is also added to the estimates a statement of the several appropriations which will probably be carried to the surplus fund at the close of the present year, either because the objects for which they were made are completed, or because these sums will not be required for, or will no longer be applicable to them, amounting to - - - - - 361,839 93

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Honorable JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B.
Estimate of Appropriations for the year 1838.

CIVIL LIST.

LEGISLATURE.

For compensation and mileage of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives, their officers and clerks, and for the contingent expenses of both Houses of Congress, viz:

	Appropriations made for 1837.
Fifty-two members of the Senate, at \$8 per day, estimating 180 days,	\$374,880
Speaker of the House of Representatives, at \$16 per day, do.	- 2,880
Two hundred and forty-one members, at \$8 per day, do.	- 347,040
Delegates from Wisconsin and Florida Territories, at \$8 per day, do.	- 2,880
Travelling expenses to and from the seat of Government,	- 140,000
	<hr/>
Secretary of the Senate,	\$567,680
Principal clerk,	- 3,000
Two engrossing clerks, at \$1,500 each, and three clerks at \$1,500, per resolution of the Senate of 13th October, 1837,	- 1,800
Messenger,	- 7,500
Chaplain to the Senate,	- 700
Sergeant-at-arms to the Senate,	- 500
Assistant doorkeeper to the Senate,	- 1,500
Clerk of the House of Representatives,	- 1,450
Principal clerk,	- 3,000
Six engrossing clerks, at \$1,500 each, and two at \$1,500, per resolution of the House of 11th October, 1837,	- 1,800
Messenger,	- 12,000
Chaplain to the House of Representatives,	- 700
Sergeant-at-arms,	- 500
Doorkeeper,	- 1,500
Assistant doorkeeper,	- 1,450

Postmaster, per resolution of the House of 13th December, 1832, •

INCIDENTAL AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS, INCLUDING STATIONARY, FUEL, PRINTING, &c.

ESTIMATE B—Continued.

[Doc. No. 4.]

				Appropriations made for 1837.
Incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including publishing and distributing the laws,	-	\$25,000	-	\$25,000
FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE NORTHEAST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.		\$51,300		
Salary of the superintendent,	-	\$250	00	
Salary of the watchmen,	-	1,250	00	
Incidental and contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs, &c.	-	1,500	-	1,500
	-	3,350	-	2,500
	-	4,850	-	
	-	56,150	-	
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.				
Secretary of the Treasury,	-	6,000	-	6,000
Clerks and messengers,	-	-	-	16,450
Clerks, per act of 23d June, 1836,	-	3,600	00	3,600
	-	20,050	-	
	-	26,050	-	
First Comptroller,	-	3,500	-	3,500
Clerks and messengers,	-	19,300	-	19,300
Second Comptroller,	-	3,000	-	3,000
Clerks and messengers, including two clerkships transferred from the office of the Fourth Auditor,	-	12,250	-	12,250
First Auditor,	-	3,000	-	3,000
Clerks and messenger,	-	15,900	-	15,900
	-	18,900	-	

[Doc. No. 4.]

ESTIMATE B—Continued.

Appropriations made for 1837.	
	\$12,500
Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, including, copying, and expenses incurred in consequence of the burning of the Treasury building,	300
For translating foreign languages, and for receiving and transmitting passports and sea letters in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury,	1,400
For stating and printing the public accounts,	2,000
Office of the First Comptroller,	1,500
Second Comptroller,	800
First Auditor,	1,000
Second Auditor,	1,000
Third Auditor,	2,250
Fourth Auditor,	1,000
Fifth Auditor,	1,000
Treasurer of the United States,	1,500
Register of the Treasury,	3,000
Solicitor of the Treasury, including \$500 for law books,	1,500
Commissioner of the General Land Office, no appropriation asked for,	-
For salary of the superintendent and three watchmen for the additional building occupied by the General Land Office,	1,450
	\$31,400
For the general purposes of the Southeast Executive Building.	
Salary of superintendent,	\$500
Salary of watchmen,	1,600
	2,100

[Doc. No. 4.]

ESTIMATE B—Continued.

38

[Doc. No. 4.]

			Appropriations made for 1837.
Clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant General, Contingent expenses,	-	\$7,650 00 1,600 00	\$7,650 1,600
Clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General, Contingent expenses,	-	7,300 00 600 00	7,300 600
Clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, Contingent expenses,	-	3,250 800	4,200 800
Clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, Contingent expenses,	-	4,300 2,600	4,300 2,600
Clerks and messenger in the office of the Chief Engineer, Contingent expenses, including \$1,000 arrearages arising from the removal of the office,	-	5,650 2,000	5,650 1,000
Clerk and messenger in the office of the Surgeon General, Contingent expenses,	-	1,650 700	1,650 550
Clerks and messenger in the Ordnance Office, Contingent expenses,	-	8,650 915	8,650 800
Clerks and messenger in the Topographical Bureau, Contingent expenses,	-	2,500 1,235	2,500 1,235
Salary of clerk in the Clothing Bureau, transferred from the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, per act of May 24, 1834,	-	3,735	-
		950	950

Messenger in said office,	-	-	-	-	-	500
For THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE NORTHWEST EXECUTIVE BUILDINGS.						
Salaries of the superintendent and watchmen,	-	-	-	-	-	2,250
Contingent expenses of said building, including rent of Bounty Land Office, and for alterations made in grounds, and new outbuilding rendered necessary by the alteration in the adjacent grounds of the executive mansion,	-	-	-	-	-	3,183
For proportion of the cost of a lot on which has been erected the engine house authorized by the act of May 3, 1837,	-	-	-	-	-	
For proportion of the contingencies of the fire engines and apparatus,	-	-	-	-	-	
NAVY DEPARTMENT.						
Secretary of the Navy,	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
Clerks and messengers,	-	-	-	-	-	12,850
Contingent expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
The Secretary of the Navy estimates for one additional clerk. Submitted, \$1,000.						
Commissioners of the navy board,	-	-	-	-	-	10,500
Secretary,	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Clerks and messenger,	-	-	-	-	-	8,450
Contingent expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	1,800
The Commissioners of the Navy Board estimate for one additional clerk. Submitted, \$1,000.						
For THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE SOUTHWEST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.						
Salary of superintendent,	-	-	-	-	-	\$250
Salary of watchmen, at \$500 each,	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
						1,250

Messenger in said office,

For THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE NORTHWEST EXECUTIVE BUILDINGS.

Salaries of the superintendent and watchmen,
Contingent expenses of said building, including rent of Bounty Land Office, and for
alterations made in grounds, and new outbuilding rendered necessary by the al-
teration in the adjacent grounds of the executive mansion,
For proportion of the cost of a lot on which has been erected the engine house au-
thorized by the act of May 3, 1837,
For proportion of the contingencies of the fire engines and apparatus,

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Navy,
Clerks and messengers,
Contingent expenses,

The Secretary of the Navy estimates for one additional clerk. Submitted, \$1,000.
Commissioners of the navy board,
Secretary,
Clerks and messenger,
Contingent expenses,

The Commissioners of the Navy Board estimate for one additional clerk. Submitted, \$1,000.

For THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE SOUTHWEST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

Salary of superintendent,
Salary of watchmen, at \$500 each,

[Doc. No. 4.]

	Appropriations made for 1837.	
Contingent expenses, including fuel, oil, labor, repairs of building and engine, and improvement of grounds,	\$3,350	\$3,350
Post Office Department.		
Postmaster General, -	-	
Three Assistant Postmasters General, -	-	6,000
Clerks and messengers, -	-	7,500
Two watchmen, at \$300 each, -	-	48,600
For topographer and additional clerks, per act of appropriation of March 3, 1837, -	-	600
For rent of the building now occupied by the Department, per agreement, -	-	10,200
For contingent expenses, including fuel for the Auditor's office, -	-	4,000
For arrearages for the year 1837, to be explained to Congress, -	-	8,500
		6,749 98
Auditor for the Post Office Department, -	-	92,149 98
Clerks and messengers, -	-	3,000
Five additional clerks, per act of appropriation of March 3, 1837, -	-	55,500
Contingent expenses, including the expense of quarterly books, stationery, printing, laborers, &c. -	-	6,000
Arrearages of contingent expenses, consequent upon the occupation of the new office, -	-	4,200
		3,237
SURVEYORS AND THEIR CLERKS.		71,937
Surveyor General northwest of the Ohio, -		164,086 98
		2,000
		2,000

Clerks, in addition to the unexpended balance, estimated at \$1,400, that will remain at the close of this year,	-	-	-	3,000	-	
For additional clerks, for transcribing, recording, &c.	-	-	-	6,500	-	
Surveyor General for Illinois and Missouri, Clerks, in addition to the unexpended balance, estimated at \$4,500, that will remain at the close of the year 1837,	-	-	-	2,000	-	
Surveyor General for Arkansas, Clerks, in addition to the unexpended balance, estimated at \$2,000, that will remain at the close of the year 1837,	-	-	-	3,200	-	
Surveyor General for Louisiana, Clerks, as estimated for 1837,	-	-	-	2,000	-	
Surveyor General for Mississippi, Clerks—for this object the balance of former appropriations will be sufficient,	-	-	-	4,300	-	
Surveyor General for Alabama, Clerks, in addition to the unexpended balance, estimated at \$880, that will remain at the close of the year 1837,	-	-	-	2,000	-	
For additional clerk hire, contingent upon the survey and return of the Cherokee cession,	-	-	-	1,320	-	
Surveyor General for Florida, Clerks, in addition to the unexpended balance, estimated at \$4,762, that will re- main at the close of the year 1837,	-	-	-	1,500	-	
For office rent, fuel, and a laborer for each of the offices of the Surveyors General, a sum not exceeding \$400,	-	-	-	4,820	-	
Commissioner of the Public Buildings, in Washington, per act of 1st July, 1836,	-	-	-	2,000	-	
				2,000	-	
				3,000	-	
				4,000	-	
				2,800	-	
				41,620	-	
				2,300	-	

ESTIMATE B—Continued.

	Appropriations made for 1837.	\$1,642 50	\$4,262 50	
Three assistants to Commissioner, as superintendent of the Potomac bridge, at \$1 50 per day, each,	-	-	-	\$1,642 50
Oil for lamps,	-	-	-	
MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS BRANCHES.				
Compensation to the Director of the Mint,	-	-	-	\$3,500
treasurer,	-	-	-	2,000
chief coiner,	-	-	-	2,000
assayer,	-	-	-	2,000
melter and refiner,	-	-	-	2,000
engraver,	-	-	-	2,000
second engraver,	-	-	-	1,500
assistant assayer,	-	-	-	1,300
two clerks at \$1,200, and one at \$1,000,	-	-	-	3,400
Compensation to laborers, and for incidental and contingent expenses, in addition to the unexpended balance of 1837,	-	-	-	19,700
Compensation to the superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. Carolina,	-	-	-	24,000
assayer,	-	-	-	15,300
coiner,	-	-	-	
one clerk,	-	-	-	
Compensation to laborers in the various departments of the Branch at Charlotte, North Carolina,	-	-	-	6,000
				3,600
				1,500

Incidental and contingent expenses of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina; viz:

Wastage of gold,	-	-	-	-	2,000	
Iron, steel, lead, castings, chemical agents, copper for alloy, zinc, oil, tallow, crucibles, melting pots, and repairs,	-	-	-	-	2,000	
Wood and coal for the steam engine and furnaces, and for the different offices,	-	-	-	-	1,000	
Stationery and taxes,	-	-	-	-	400	
					5,500	
Compensation to the superintendent of the Branch Mint at Dahlohnega, Georgia, assayer,	-	-	-	-	2,000	
coiner,	-	-	-	-	1,500	
one clerk,	-	-	-	-	1,500	
				-	1,000	
					6,000	
Compensation to laborers in the various departments of the Branch at Dahlohnega,	-	-	-	-	3,600	
Incidental and contingent expenses of the Branch Mint at Dahlohnega, Georgia, viz:	-	-	-	-	6,000	
Wastage of gold,	-	-	-	-	2,000	
Iron, steel, lead, castings, chemical agents, copper for alloy, zinc, oil, tallow, crucibles, melting pots, and repairs,	-	-	-	-	2,000	
Wood and coal for the steam engine and furnaces, and for the different offices,	-	-	-	-	1,000	
Stationery and taxes,	-	-	-	-	400	
					5,500	
For enclosing the Mint lot, and for outbuildings,	-	-	-	-	-	
Compensation to the superintendent of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, treasurer,	-	-	-	-	2,500	
coiner,	-	-	-	-	2,000	
assayer,	-	-	-	-	2,000	
melter and refiner,	-	-	-	-	2,000	
two clerks at \$1,200 each,	-	-	-	-	2,400	
					12,900	

[Doc. No. 4.]

				Appropriations made for 1837.
Compensation to laborers in the various departments of the Branch at New Orleans,	\$22,000			\$13,000
Incidental and contingent expenses of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, viz:				
Wastage of gold and silver,	-	\$12,000		
Iron, steel, lead, castings, chemical agents, copper for alloy, zinc, oil, tallow, crucibles, melting pots, and repairs,	-	8,000		
Wood and coal for the steam engine and furnaces, and for the different offices,	-	6,000		
Stationery, water rent, and taxes,	-	1,100		
		27,100		
GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.		\$132,000		18,600
WISCONSIN TERRITORY.				
Governor,	-	2,500		
Three judges, at \$1,800 each,	-	5,400		
Secretary,	-	1,200		
Contingent expenses,	-	350		
Compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers of the Council, printing, stationery, fuel, rent of buildings, postage, newspapers, furniture, and taking census under apportionment to be made of members of the House of Representatives for 1839,	-	29,625		46,515
FLORIDA TERRITORY.				
Governor,	-	12,500		
Three judges at \$1,800 each, and one at \$2,300	-	7,700		
Secretary,	-	1,500		
				11,700

JUDICIAK.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,	-
Eight associate judges, per act of 3d March, 1837, at \$4,500 each,	-
Two additional judges, from 8th March, to 31st December, 1837,	-
District Judge of Maine,	=
New Hampshire,	-
Massachusetts,	-
Vermont,	-
Rhode Island,	-
Connecticut,	-
New York, northern district,	
Do.	southern district,
New Jersey,	-
Pennsylvania, eastern district,	
Do.	western district,
Delaware,	-
Maryland,	-
Virginia, eastern district,	
Do.	western district,
Kentucky,	-
Tennessee,	-

5,000	36,000	7,500	1,800	1,000	2,500	1,200	1,500	1,500	2,000	3,500	1,500	2,500	1,800	1,500	2,000	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,000	2,000	2,500	2,500
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61,125

$$\begin{array}{r} - \\ 10,000 \\ \hline 22,050 \end{array}$$

10,335

• ESTIMATE B—Continued.

Appropriations made for 1837.	
District Judge of Louisiana,	\$3,000
Mississippi,	2,000
Indiana, -	1,000
Illinois, -	1,000
Alabama, -	2,500
Missouri, -	1,200
Michigan, -	1,500
Arkansas, -	2,000
	\$84,900
Chief Justice of the District of Columbia, Two Associate Judges, at \$2,500 each, -	2,700
Judge of the Orphans' Court, Washington county, Alexandria county, -	5,000
	1,000
	800
	9,500
Attorney General of the United States, -	4,000
Clerk and messenger, -	1,300
Contingent expenses, -	500
	5,800
Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, District Attorney, Maine, -	-
New Hampshire, -	200
Vermont, -	200
Rhode Island, -	200
Connecticut, -	200
New York, northern district, New Jersey, -	200
	1,000

Pennsylvania, western district,	-
Delaware,	-
Virginia, eastern district,	-
Do. western district,	-
Tennessee, eastern district,	-
Do. western district,	-
Kentucky,	-
Ohio,	-
North Carolina,	-
Georgia,	-
Louisiana, eastern district,	-
Do. western district,	-
Mississippi,	-
Indiana,	-
Illinois,	-
Alabama, northern district,	-
Do. southern district,	-
Missouri,	-
Michigan,	-
Arkansas,	-
Florida, eastern district,	-
Do. middle district,	-
Do. western district,	-
Do. southern district,	-
Wisconsin,	-
Marshal for the district of Maine,	-
New Hampshire,	-
Vermont,	-
Rhode Island,	-
Connecticut,	-
New York, northern district,	-
New Jersey,	-
Pennsylvania, western district,	-

ESTIMATE B—Continued.

	Appropriations made for 1837.		
Marshal for the district of Delaware,	\$200		
Virginia, eastern district,	200		
Do. western district,	200		
North Carolina,	400		
Kentucky,	200		
Ohio,	200		
Tennessee, eastern district,	200		
Do. western district,	200		
Louisiana, eastern district,	200		
Do. western district,	200		
Mississippi,	200		
Indiana,	200		
Illinois,	200		
Alabama, northern district,	200		
Do. southern district,	200		
Missouri,	200		
Michigan,	200		
Arkansas,	200		
Florida, eastern district,	200		
Do. middle district,	200		
Do. western district,	200		
Do. southern district,	200		
Wisconsin,	200		
		\$13,250	
			\$13,250

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the year 1838, and preceding years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences

committed against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners,	-						
For expenses of printing the records of the Supreme Court,	-						
Total civil list,	-						

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNUITIES AND GRANTS.

Josiah H. Webb, per act of December 12, 1811,	-	-	-	-	-		
Rachel Doherman, per act of March 3, 1817,	-	-	-	-	-	300	
Elizabeth C. Perry, per act of March 2, 1821,	-	-	-	-	-	400	
Christopher R. Perry, } each a pension of \$150, per act of March 2, 1821,	-	-	-	-	-	300	
Elizabeth M. Perry, }							

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

For the support of light-houses, floating lights, and other establishments for the protection of navigation, supplying light-houses with oil, tube glasses, buff skins, and whiting, and keeping the apparatus in repair, viz:

2,215 lamps,	-	-	-	-	-	88,600	
Salaries of 202 keepers of light-houses,	-	-	-	-	-	80,113	
Salaries of 27 keepers of floating lights,	-	-	-	-	-	14,150	
Weighing, mooring, cleaning, repairing, and supplying the loss of beacons, buoys, chains, and sinkers,	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	
Incidental expenses, repairs and improvements to light-houses, and the buildings connected therewith,	-	-	-	-	-	70,000	
Incidental expenses, seamen's wages, repairs and supplies to floating lights,	-	-	-	-	-	65,000	

ESTIMATE B—Continued.

		Appropriations made for 1837.	
Expense of a board of navy officers, in examining and reporting the condition of all the light-houses annually, in addition to examinations already provided for,	-	\$4,000	\$356,863
SURVEYING THE PUBLIC LANDS.			
For completing the surveys south of the 31st degree of latitude in Alabama, in addition to the appropriation made by the act of the 3d March, 1837, to be expended at the same rate per mile,	-	2,500	
For the survey of the town lots, common fields, &c., in the towns of St. Louis, St. Charles, &c., in Missouri, named in the act of Congress approved 26th May, 1824,	-	6,000	
For survey of the coast of the United States,	-	-	
For the salaries of two keepers of the public archives in Florida,	-	-	
For finishing the public warehouse at Baltimore,	-	-	
For registers for ships and vessels, and lists of crews,	-	-	
For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury,	-	-	
Total miscellaneous,	-	-	
INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.			
The Secretary of State estimates, <i>viz.:</i>			
For salaries of Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, and Prussia,	-	-	
For salaries of the secretaries of legation to the same places,	-	-	
For salaries of charges des affaires to Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Turkey, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Peru, Central America, New Granada, Venezuela, New Granada, Central America, and for the contingent expenses of the legation to Turkey,	-	-	
For salary of the drogoman,	-	-	
		45,000	54,000
		10,000	14,000
		54,000	63,000
		6,500	6,500

For the contingent expenses of all the missions abroad,	-	-	-	-	30,000	
For the salaries of the consuls at London and Paris,	-	-	-	-	4,000	4,000
For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers,	-	-	-	-	17,400	17,400
For the relief and protection of American seamen,	-	-	-	-	30,000	30,000
For clerk hire, office rent, stationery, fuel, and other miscellaneous expenses of the American consul at London, per act of 19th January, 1836,	-	-	-	-	3,500	3,500
For the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse,	-	-	-	-	30,000	30,000
For interpreters, guards, and other expenses incident to the consulates in the Turkish dominions, per act of 4th July, 1836,	-	-	-	-	5,500	5,500
					90,400	90,400
					<u>235,900</u>	<u>235,900</u>

Total foreign intercourse, -

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Estimate of the Secretary of War of the sums required to be appropriated for the service of the Department of War for the year 1838.

I. For the Army Proper.—1st. PAY DEPARTMENT.

Pay of the army,	-	-	-	-	1,091,193 25	-
Subsistence of officers,	-	-	-	-	347,749	-
Forage of officers' horses,	-	-	-	-	70,987	-
Clothing of officers' servants,	-	-	-	-	26,550	-
Payments in lieu of clothing,	-	-	-	-	30,000	-
					<u>1,566,479 25</u>	<u>1,566,479 25</u>

2d. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—RECRUITING SERVICE.

Two months' extra pay to re-enlisted soldiers,	-	-	-	-	3,600	
Contingent expenses of the recruiting service,	-	-	-	-	20,664	20,664
					<u>24,264</u>	<u>24,264</u>

34,362

ESTIMATE B—Continued.

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		Appropriations made for 1837.	
3d. PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.			
Clothing of the army, camp and garrison equipage, cooking utensils, hospital furniture, &c. - For taxes on the Passayunk arsenal, the clothing depot near Philadelphia, for 1837 and 1838,	413,299 13 1,450 50 -	\$206,940	
4th. SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.			
Subsistence of the regular army, exclusive of that of officers, - Subsistence of volunteers and militia in the service of the United States,	- - -	730,912 50 309,885 00 -	\$414,749 63
5th. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.			
Regular supplies, - Barracks, quarters, storehouses, &c. - Transportation of officers' baggage, - Transportation of troops and supplies, - Incidental expenses, -	- - - - -	203,000 95,000 50,000 195,000 92,000 -	95,000 50,000 177,000 192,000 635,000 -
6th. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.			
Medical and Hospital Department, -	-	-	38,500
II. MILITARY ACADEMY.—1st. PAY DEPARTMENT.			
Pay and subsistence of the cadets, and other officers and musicians of the Academy, forage for officers' horses, and clothing their servants, -	-	-	97,060
2d. ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.			
Desfraying the expenses of the board of visitors, and the other various current and ordinary ex- penses of the Academy, other than pay and subsistence, &c. -	24,550 54 -	95,578 -	27,868 09 -

Pay of the clerks of the adjutant and disbursing officer,		950
Increase and expense of the library,		600
Compensation to the acting professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology,		300
Completing the building for recitation and military exercise,		30,000
Erection of a barn and public stables,		-
Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses,		1,777 50
		47,432 64

III. PERMANENT OBJECTS.—ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

1st. FORTIFICATIONS.

Fort Warren,		100,000
Preservation of Castle Island, and repairs of Fort Independence,		50,000
Fort Adams,		100,000
Fort Schuyler,		100,000
Fort Delaware,		40,000
Fort McHenry, Redoubt Wood and Covington Battery,		32,415
Fort Monroe,		100,000
Fort Calhoun,		30,000
Fortifications in Charleston harbor, and for the preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie,		175,000
Fort Pultaski,		100,000
Fort on Foster's Bank, Florida,		33,000
Repairs of Fort Marion and of the sea wall at St. Augustine,		29,500
Purchase of the charter right to the bridge across Mill creek,		4,000
Contingencies of fortifications,		10,000
		903,915
2d. ROADS.		
Road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot,		424 69
Road from Detroit to Grand river,		25,000
Road from Detroit to Saganaw bay,		16,000
Road from La Plaisance bay to the Chicago road,		23,150
Construction of a bridge on the road from Detroit towards Chicago,		4,000

ESTIMATE B—Continued.

3d. HARBOURS AND RIVERS.

For improvement of the harbor of Chicago,	•
For works at the harbor near the mouth of the river Raisin,	•
For improvement at the mouth of Huron river,	•
For improvement of Cleveland harbor,	•
Removal of obstructions in Cunningham creek,	•
Removal of obstructions in Ashtabula creek,	•
Removal of obstructions in Conneaut creek,	•
Removal of obstructions in Black river,	•
Removal of obstructions in Grand river,	•
Improvement of the harbor of Presque Isle,	•
Improvement of Dunkirk harbor,	•
Works at Buffalo,	•
Improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek,	•
Works at the mouth of the Genesee river,	•
Improvement of Big Sodus bay,	•
Pier and mole at Oswego,	•
Breakwater on Stamford ledge, Portland harbor,	•
Pier at Kennebeck,	•
Preservation of Plymouth beach,	•
Preservation of Provincetown harbor,	•
Breakwater at Hyannis harbor,	•

Preservation of Rainsford island,	-	20,000	
Deepening the channel of the river Thames, leading into Norwich harbor,	-	5,000	
Sea wall for the preservation of Fairweather island, near Black Rock harbor, Connecticut,	-	100,000	
Improvement of Hudson river, above and below Albany,	-	3,734	
Improvement of the harbor of West Point,	-		
Improvement of the harbor, mouth of Bass river,	11,550		
Breakwater of Church's cove, town of Little Compton, Rhode Island,	100,000		
Protection and improvement of Little Egg harbor,	4,782		
Protection and improvement of the harbor of Wilmington, Delaware,	10,000		
Protection and improvement of the harbor of Newcastle, Delaware,	18,000		
Delaware breakwater,	10,000		
Deepening the harbor of Baltimore,	9,356		
Improving the natural channels at the northern and southern entrances of the Dismal Swamp canal;	11,573		
Improvement of the navigation of Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, North Carolina,	10,000		
Improvement of New river, North Carolina,	20,000		
Improvement of the navigation of Savannah river, Georgia,	12,000		
Improvement of the inland channel between St. Mary's and St. John's,	15,000		
Removal of obstructions in Red river,	29,000		
Improvement of the Cumberland river in Kentucky and in Tennessee, below Nashville,	70,000		
Improvement of the Ohio river, between Pittsburg and the falls,	20,000		
Improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Jonesville to New Orleans,	50,000		
Improvement of the Missouri river, and of the river above the mouth of the Ohio,	70,000		
Improvement of the Arkansas river,	20,000		
Completing the removal of the light-house on Goat island,	40,000		
	16,000		
		1,065,067	
2d. TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU.			
Breakwater at the harbor of Burlington, Vermont,	50,000		
Breakwater at Plattsburg,	27,500		
Improvement of the harbor of Whitehall, New York,	15,000		
Do. Black river,	22,401		
		10,000	
		10,000	
		10,000	
		10,000	

[Doc. No. 4.]

	Appropriations made for 1837.
Improvement of the harbor of Salmon river,	\$10,000 00
Do. Cattaraugus creek,	10,000 00
Do. Portland, New York,	10,000 00
Do. Vermilion river,	20,000 00
Constructing a pier or breakwater at the mouth of the St. Joseph's river,	15,000 00
Do. Michigan city, Indiana,	30,000 00
Building the Brandywine light-house,	43,450 00
Completing the surveys from the southern debouché of the Dismal Swamp canal to Winyaw bay, South Carolina,	87,718 95
Defraying expenses incident to examinations and surveys, under the act of 30th of April, 1824, and for geological and mineralogical surveys and examinations,	15,000 00
Surveys of a military character for the defence of the Atlantic and western frontiers,	30,000 00
	15,000 00
	\$495,969 11
3d. QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.	
For the completion of the military road from Fort Howard to Fort Crawford,	
Do. erection of permanent barracks and quarters at Fort Leavenworth,	
	90,000 00
4th. ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.	
For national armories,	
Armament of fortifications,	
Current expenses of the ordnance service,	
Arsenals,	
Purchase of swords for the cadets of the Military Academy,	
Purchase and manufacture of light field artillery,	
Manufacture of elevating machines,	
Purchase of grape shot,	
Purchase of gunpowder,	
	8,250 00
	30,000 00
	1,001,226 00

4th. PENSIONS.

For the payment of revolutionary pensions, under the several acts other than that of June 7, 1832,

- For the payment of invalid pensioners,
- For the payment of pensions to widows and orphans,
- For half pay pensions, payable through the office of the Third Auditor,

5th. ARREARAGES.

For arrearages payable through the office of the Second Auditor,
Do.
Third Auditor,

6th. INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

For the fulfilment of the treaties with the various Indian tribes,
For the current expenses of the Indian department, including transportation and incidental expenses,
For miscellaneous objects,

Total military, -

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

There will be required for the general service of the navy, during the year 1838, in addition to the balances which may remain on hand on the 1st of January, 1838, viz:
For the pay of commissioned, warrant, and petty officers, and of seamen,
For the pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishment at the several yards,
For provisions,
For the repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission,

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For the payment of invalid pensioners,	426,772 00	702,560 00	
For the payment of pensions to widows and orphans,	134,075 62	325,376 00	
For half pay pensions, payable through the office of the Third Auditor,	1492,685 00	552,000 00	
	1,500 00	4,000 00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	2,055,032 62		
For arrearages payable through the office of the Second Auditor, Do. Third Auditor,	1,200 00 3,000 00	1,000 00 4,200 00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	1356,560 00	2238,875 00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
For the fulfilment of the treaties with the various Indian tribes, For the current expenses of the Indian department, including transportation and incidental expenses, For miscellaneous objects,	103,900 00 59,752 00	65,800 00 40,600 00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	1,520,212 00	<hr/>	
		11,664,612 09	
		<hr/>	

[Doc. No. 4.]

	Appropriations made for 1837.
For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick,	\$39,000 00
For the improvement and necessary repairs of navy yards, viz:	
Portsmouth, New Hampshire,	47,700 00
Charlestown, Massachusetts,	124,000 00
Brooklyn, New York,	62,500 00
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,	34,850 00
Washington, District of Columbia,	52,850 00
Gosport, Virginia,	140,500 00
Pensacola, Florida,	78,000 00
	\$39,000 00
For ordnance and ordnance stores,	
For contingent expenses,	
For contingent expenses not enumerated,	
	\$5,185,124 91
For special objects, viz:	
For new hospital building, and assistant surgeon's house, at Pensacola, &c..	31,500 00
For erecting sea wall, enclosing hospital grounds, &c., at Norfolk,	9,000 00
For graduating and enclosing grounds, &c., at naval asylum, Philadelphia,	2,600 00
For extending hospital building, New York,	60,000 00
For completing hospital building, &c., Boston,	3,500 00
For sea wall and repairs of the enclosure of the magazine upon Ellis's island, New York,	3,800 00
For the purchase of vessels to be used for receiving vessels at Philadelphia and Baltimore,	25,000 00
For the repairs of the magazine, filling house, wharf, and railway, at Norfolk,	750 00
For building wall round magazine at Pensacola,	3,000 00
	139,150 00

MARINE CORPS.

For the pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and subsistence of officers,	162,19	60	
For provisions for the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, serving on shore, servants and washerwomen,	49,840	14	
For clothing,	43,695	50	
For fuel,	15,804	75	
For the purchase of a site, and to commence the erection of barracks, at Brooklyn, Long Island, New York,	50,000	00	
For keeping barracks at the different stations in repair, and for the rent of temporary barracks at New York,	10,000	00	
For the transportation of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and expenses of recruiting,	6,000	00	
For medicines, hospital supplies, surgical instruments, and pay of a matron and an hospital steward,	4,139	29	
For contingent expenses,	17,977	93	
For military stores,	2,000	00	
	361,477	21	
Total naval,	Dollars,	5,685,752	12
Aggregate,	Dollars,	20,516,299	00

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RECAPITULATION.

CIVIL LIST.

Legislature,	.	.	\$917,290	
President and Vice President of the United States,	.	.	30,000	
Secretary to sign patents for public lands,	.	.	1,500	
Department of State,	.	.	51,300	
General purposes of the northeast executive building,	.	.	4,850	
Treasury Department,	.	.	357,550	
General purposes of the southeast executive building,	.	.	14,100	
War Department,	.	.	131,237 50	
General purposes of the northwest executive building,	.	.	7,550	
Post Office Department,	.	.	164,086 98	
Surveyors and their clerks,	.	.	41,620	
Commissioner of the Public Buildings and his assistants,	.	.	4,262 50	
Mint of the United States and its branches,	.	.	132,000	
Governments in the Territories of the United States,	.	.	61,125	
Judiciary,	.	.	463,950	
Navy Department,	.	.	44,600	
General purposes of the southwest executive building,	.	.	4,600	
				\$2,431,621,98

MISCELLANEOUS.

Annuities and grants,	.	.	1,050	
Light-house establishment,	.	.	356,863	
Surveying the public lands,	.	.	8,600	
Survey of the coast of the United States,	.	.	90,000	
Salaries of the two keepers of the public archives in Florida,	.	.	1,000	
For finishing the public warehouse at Baltimore,	.	.	25,000	
Registers for ships and vessels and lists of crews,	.	.	4,000	
Miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for,	.	.	12,000	
				498,413

INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

Salaries of ministers,	.	.	45,000	
Salaries of secretaries,	.	.	10,000	
Salaries of chargés des affaires,	.	.	54,000	
Salary of drogoman, &c. to Turkey,	.	.	6,500	
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad,	.	.	30,000	
Salaries of the consuls at London and Paris,	.	.	4,000	
Intercourse with Barbary Powers,	.	.	17,400	

RECAPITULATION.—Continued.

Relief and protection of American seamen, .	\$30,000	
Clerk hire, &c., to American consul at London, .	3,500	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, .	30,000	
Guards, interpreters, &c., to the consulates in the Turkish dominions, .	5,500	
		\$235,900
		3,165,934 98
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.		
Pay department, .	1,566,479 25	
Recruiting service, .	24,264	
Purchasing department, .	414,749 63	
Subsistence department, .	1,040,797 50	
Quartermaster's department, .	635,000	
Medical department, .	39,200	
Military Academy, pay department, .	97,060	
Do. engineer department, .	47,432 64	
Fortifications, .	903,915	
Roads, .	664,007 34	
Harbors and rivers, .	1,065,067	
Examinations and surveys, &c., Topographical bureau, .	495,969 11	
Military road, &c., Quartermaster's department, .	90,000	
Ordnance department, .	1,001,226	
Pensions, .	1,055,032 62	
Arrearages, .	4,200	
Indian department, .	1,520,212	
		11,664,612
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.		
General service of the navy, .	5,185,124 91	
Special objects, .	139,150	
Marine corps, .	361,477 21	
		5,685,752 12
RECAPITULATION OF SUBMISSIONS.		
Assistant messenger, office First Auditor, .	350	
Two clerks in the office of the Third Auditor,	2,400	
Two clerks in the office of the Fifth Auditor,	2,000	
Additional to the assistant messenger in the office of the Register, .	200	
One additional clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, .	1,000	
One additional clerk in the office of the Navy Commissioners, .	1,000	
		6,950
		20,523,249 19

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1838, BY FOR- MER ACTS OF CONGRESS.		
Arming and equipping the militia, per act of 23d April, 1808,	\$200,000	
Civilization of Indians, per act of 3d March, 1819,	10,000	
Revolutionary claims, (indefinite,) per act of 15th May, 1828,	102,000	
Revolutionary pensions, (indefinite,) per act of 7th June, 1832,	1,350,000	
Claims of the State of Virginia, (indefinite,) per act of 5th July, 1832,	50,000	
Gradual improvement of the navy, per act of 2d March, 1833,	500,000	
For public debt, payable at the Treasury, per act of 3d March, 1817,	50,000	
		\$2,262,000

Statement accompanying the annual estimates of appropriations, formed in pursuance of the eighth section of the act of the 1st of May, 1820.

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	Amounts required to complete the service of the present and former years, though they may not be called for until after the close of the year 1837.	Amounts which will not be required for the service of the present year, and may therefore be applied in aid of the service of the year 1838.	Amounts which may be carried to the surplus fund at the close of the present year, either because the objects for which it was appropriated are completed, or because these moneys will not be required for, or will no longer be applicable to them.
HEADS OF APPROPRIATIONS.			
Clerks and messenger of the office of Commissioners of the Navy Board,		\$2,147 41	\$246 69
Contingent expenses of the office of Secretary of the Navy,		1,100 00	
Navy Commissioners,		-	
Three Assistant Postmasters General,		4,443 53	421 20
Clerks and messengers of the office of Postmaster General,		250 00	1,130 40
Auditor for the Post Office Department,		-	16 30
Clerks and messengers in the office of said Auditor,		4,168 05	748 39
Superintendency of the old building occupied by the Post Office Department,		-	430 11
Extra clerks in the Post Office Department,		-	89 34
Surveyors General and their clerks,		9,000 00	21,169 34
Expenses necessary to a correct location of private land claims,		2,000 00	
Secretary to sign patents for public lands,		375 00	-
Commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington,		575 00	118 20
Governments in the Territories of the United States,		35,090 28	24,235 59
Chief Justice, Associate and District Judges of the United States,		21,225 00	2,653 71
Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia and Judges of the Orphans' Court,		2,375 00	132 61
Contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney General,		500 00	-
Compensation for district attorneys and marshals,		3,312 50	

Expenses of courts of the United States, &c.	209,170	30
Support and maintenance of light-houses, &c.	50,000	00
Building light-houses, beacons, buoys, &c.	468,374	45
Payment of sundry annuities granted by special acts of Congress,	475	00
Buildings and machinery for the branch mint at New Orleans,	67,000	00
Waistage of gold and contingent expenses	17,400	00
Apparatus, tools, and fixtures	2,500	00
Waistage of gold and contingent expenses of branch mint at Charlotte,	1,000	00
Buildings and machinery for branch mint at Dahlonega,	14,370	00
Waistage of gold and contingent expenses at do.	2,000	00
Salaries, &c., of the branch mint at New Orleans,	9,069	78
Do.	-	-
Do.	3,420	84
Laborers in branch mint at New Orleans,	12,000	00
Charlotte,	1,250	00
Do.	850	00
Enclosing grounds, &c., at branch mint at Charlotte,	4,500	00
Surveying the public lands,	260,103	52
Survey of the coast of the United States,	30,240	72
Salaries of registers and receivers of land offices,	1,250	00
Keepers of the public archives in Florida,	250	-
Repairs of the marine hospital at Chelsea,	-	-
Marine hospital in the city of New Orleans,	64,000	-
Sundry sites for marine hospitals on the Ohio and Mississippi,	15,000	-
Marine hospital at Mobile,	10,000	-
Marine hospital establishment,	25,000	-
Fire proof building for the Treasury Department,	160,000	-
Do. Patent Office,	117,307	44
Bust of the late Chief Justice Ellsworth,	100	-
Do. Marshall,	500	-
Two groups of statues to adorn the two blockings on the east front of the Capitol,	4,000	-

STATEMENT—Continued

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HEADS OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount required to complete the service of the present and former years, though they may not be called for until after the close of the year 1837.	Amounts which will not be required for the service of the present year, and may therefore be applied in aid of the service of the year 1838.	Amounts which may be carried to the surplus fund at the close of the present year, either because the objects for which it was appropriated are completed, or because these moneys will not be required for, or will no longer be applicable to them.
Stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company,	—	—	\$10
Completion of the Alexandria canal,	—	—	\$150,000
Support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia,	—	—	\$4,505 39
Payment of certain certificates,	—	—	7,455 76
Custom-house in the city of Boston,	130,000	100,000	30,000
Do.	100,000	—	6,813 75
New York,	—	—	—
Repair of the pier and wharves at the public store at Staten Island,	—	—	—
Rebuilding the Lazaretto and wharf near the city of Baltimore,	—	12,000	—
Allowance to law agent, assistant counsel, &c., Florida,	1,686 96	—	—
Stationery and books for the offices of the Commissioners of Loans,	—	—	1,050 55
Printing documents relative to public lands,	—	—	468 97
Digest of existing commercial regulations of foreign countries,	—	—	1,564 27
Purchase of nineteen copies of the American State Papers,	—	—	95
Expenses in relation to relief of certain insolvent debtors,	—	—	—
Compensation to commissioner, recorder, and translator for private land claims, Missouri,	4,000	—	—
Contingent expenses to commissioner, recorder, and translator for private land claims, Missouri,	—	—	224 71
To classify, &c., papers and documents connected with private land claims,	—	—	1,088 31
Clerk hire, interpreter, &c., of superior court, East Florida,	—	—	—
		2,000	284 50

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Refunding duties on the Belgian vessel Antonius, and her cargo,	-	
Refunding duties on railroad iron, Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company,	1,984	
Relief of Ebenezer Spaulding,	30	
Bringing votes for President and Vice President of the United States,	-	
Miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for,	1,000	
Florida claims,	-	
Expenses of running the southwest boundary line of the United States,	24,585	60
Salary of commissioner for running ditto,	-	
Salary of surveyor ditto,	10,000	
Exploring and surveying the north and east boundary line of the United States,	2,500	
Salaries of ministers of the United States,	2,000	
Do. secretaries of legation,	20,000	
Do. charges des affaires,	18,000	
Outfit and salary of a diplomatic agent to Texas,	4,000	
Outfits of ministers of the United States,	5,000	
Outfits of charges des affaires of the United States,	5,788	53
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad,	-	
Salary of drogoman, &c., to Turkey,	3,300	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse,	18,000	
Intercourse with Barbary Powers,	4,500	
Claims on Spain, (old,) .	11,685	35
Claims on France, do.	1,991	71
Expenses of commission under the convention with King of Two Sicilies,	18,500	
Interpreters, guards, and other expenses incident to the consulates in the Turkish dominions,	10,759	32
Relief and protection of American seamen,	-	
<i>Military Establishment.</i>	-	
Pay of the army and subsistence of officers,	21,443	33
Subsistence department,	254,803	88
Pay of the army,	449,090	56

STATEMENT—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Amounts required to complete the service of the present and former years, though they may not be called for until after the close of the year 1837.	Amounts which will be required for the service of the present year, either because the objects for which it was appropriated are completed, or because these moneys will not be required for, or will no longer be applicable to them.
Subsistence of officers,	\$75,984 72
Forage,	38,228 34
Clothing for officers' servants,	4,722 03
Expenses of recruiting,	—
Medical and hospital department,	\$9,520
Contingencies of the army,	18,825 33
Arreagages prior to 1817,	1,000
Invalid and half pay pensions,	—
Pensions to widows and orphans,	—
Revolutionary pensions, act of 1818,	947 50
Pay of officers, cadets, and musicians, West Point,	—
Subsistence of officers and cadets,	11,814
Forage for officers' horses,	10,446 80
Completing custom-house building,	368
Arsenals,	—
Repairs and improvements of arsenal at Charleston,	100,522 32
Arming and equipping militia,	5,000
Ordnance service,	150,000
Blacksmith's shop at Watertown, Massachusetts,	7,000
Hospitals,	7,500
	60,149 15

Copper rifle flasks,	4,000
Percussion cannon locks,	5,000
Armament of fortifications,	110,000
Fort Adams,	7,000
Fort Delaware,	31,680
Fort Schuyler,	55,000
Fort Pulaski,	20,070
Fort, &c., on the Arkansas frontier,	59
Fence around the burying ground at Fort Gibson,	30,000
Fortifications at Charleston, &c.	500
Fort at Grand Terre,	4,190
Rebuilding wharf at Fort Wolcott,	62
Wood-yard and wharf at Fort Monroe,	-
Barracks at Key West,	15,000
Barracks, quarters, &c.	500
Barracks, quarters, storehouses, &c., Fort Jesup, Louisiana,	65
Barracks, quarters, &c., near New Orleans,	58
Pier to give direction to the Mississippi river,	4,362
Deepening the channels between the Islands of North and South Hero,	97
Beacon light at pier, entrance of Erie harbor,	10,000
Removal of light-house on Goat Island,	17
Improving the harbor of Saybrook,	37,165
Survey of the bar and harbor of Georgetown, South Carolina,	88
Removing the wreck in the harbor of New Bedford,	6,500
Removal of Brunswick bar, Georgia,	674
Improving the harbor of Mobile,	41,100
Improving the navigation of Cumberland river, Tennessee,	1,000
Improving the Mississippi river above the mouth of the Ohio, &c.	20,000
Improving the navigation of the Chattahoochie,	-
Increasing the depth of water in the mouth of the Mississippi river,	14,500
Removal of obstructions from Chipola river,	37,000
Removal of obstructions from Escambia river,	2,000
Clearing out the Ochlawaha river,	171,950
	6,000
	5,500
	4,000

STATEMENT—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

	Amounts which may be carried to the surplus fund at the close of the present year, either because the objects for which it was appropriated are completed, or because these moneys will not be required for, or will no longer be applicable to them.	
Amounts required to complete the service of the present and former years, though they may not be called for until after the close of the year 1837.		\$14,986 20
		\$400 9,959 78
		8,960
		136,547 34
		65,500 1,000
		-
		10,282 04
		6,000
		-
		4,138 25
		14,205 89
		8,250
		235,675 77
		10,000
		8,469 07
		7,806 40
		7,263 70
		5,238 27

Provisions to Indians at the distribution of annuities,		15,441 96
Contingent expenses of Indian department,		14,647 92
Blacksmiths' establishments,		16,453 67
Treaty stipulations,		15,599 46
Indian annuities,		168,152 99
Education of Indian youths,		26,247 92
Transportation and incidental expenses,		28,812 47
Expenses of negotiating with the Cherokees,		1,284 88
Holding treaties with the Caddoes of Louisiana,		-
Carrying into effect treaty with Choctaw Indians of 29th December, 1835,		2,069,384 22
Expenses of removing Choctaw Indians from Mississippi,		30,000
Completing medal for General Ripley,		300
Medals and swords for Croghan and others,		300
Claims of Lieutenant Colonel William Lawrence and others,		347 67
Relief of Shubael Connant,		1,076 24
Do. Riddle, Beckette, and Headington,		250 62
Do. Colonel Gideon Morgan,		-
Road from Fort Smith to Fort Towson,		-
Do. Ohio to Detroit,		-
Do. Pensacola to Tallahassee,		-
Do. St. Augustine to Tallahassee,		-
Rebuilding light-house on Brandywine shoals,		308 24
Light-house on Flinn's Knoll, near Sandy Hook,		30,450
Preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities,		190,000
		1,130,000
		1,000,000
Pay and subsistence of the navy,		600,000
Pay of superintendents, &c.		11,498 91
Bounties to seamen,		25,000
Provisions,		150,000
Navy yard, Portsmouth,		111,700
Do. Boston,		20,105 96

Naval Establishment.

1,000,000
22,000
150,000

	Amounts which may be carried to the surplus fund at the close of the present year, either because the objects for which it was appropriated are completed, or because these moneys will not be required for, or will no longer be applicable to them.
Am'ts required to complete the service of the present and former years, though they may not be called for until after the close of the year 1837.	
Navy yard, New York,	\$6,539 33
Do. Washington,	10,760 08
Do. Norfolk,	66,438 47
Do. Pensacola,	60,574 74
Wharves at the navy yard, Pensacola, Magazine at Boston, .	147,500
Hospital at Pensacola, .	1,750
Fixtures, &c., for asylum near Philadelphia, .	20,545
Ordnance and ordnance stores, .	1,318 88
Gradual improvement of the navy, .	21,767 07
Repairs of vessels, .	100,926 95
Contingent expenses not enumerated, .	50,677 03
Rebuilding frigate Congress, .	1,762 01
Building and equipping two sloops of war, .	50,000
Do. six vessels of war, .	130,691 89
Agency on the coast of Africa, .	390,000 00
Repairs, &c., of building at Sackett's Harbor, .	9,763 74
Surveys of coasts and harbors, .	300 00
Purchase of a site, and erecting dry dock, New York, .	1,719 00
	93,996 93

Building naval store ship,		2,000 00	
Covering and preserving ships in ordinary,		-	
Contingent expenses for 1824, 1829, 1830, and 1831,		-	
Pay and subsistence of the marine corps,		-	
Military stores,		44,000	
do.		2,241 10	
Contingent expenses, do.		4,000	
Barracks at Charleston, Gosport, and Pensacola,		150,000	
		10,359,091 81	3,782,551 20
			361,839 93

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, December 4th, 1837.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

C.

A statement exhibiting the value of imports and exports during the years ending on the 30th of September, 1836 and 1837.

1836.	Imported, merchandise free of duty, value, -	-	\$92,056,481
	Do. paying ad valorem duty, value, -	-	59,343,388
	Do. paying specific duties, value, -	-	38,580,166
			<hr/>
			\$189,980,035
1836.	Exported, domestic produce, &c., value, -	-	\$106,916,680
	Do. foreign merchandise, value, -	-	21,746,360
			<hr/>
			\$128,663,040
1837.	Imported in nine months, to the 30th June, 1837, value, \$118,023,369		
	Do. in the third quarter of 1837, being the fourth quarter of the commercial year, -	-	22,829,611
			<hr/>
	Consisting of merchandise free of duty, -	\$69,170,120	
	Do. paying ad valorem duty, 31,617,498		
	Do. paying specific duty, -	40,065,362	
			<hr/>
			140,852,980
1837.	Exported, domestic produce, &c., during nine months to 30th June, 1837, value, -	-	\$82,077,489
	Do. domestic produce, during the third quarter, being the fourth quarter of the commercial year, -	-	13,105,510
			<hr/>
			\$95,183,199
1837.	Exported, foreign merchandise, during nine months, to 30th June, -	\$15,669,337	
	Do. foreign merchandise, during the third quarter, being the fourth quarter of the commercial year, -	6,053,524	
			<hr/>
			21,722,861
	Value, -	<hr/>	\$116,906,060

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, December 1, 1837.

T. L. SMITH, Register of the Treasury.

COMPARATIVE VIEW of the condition of all the Banks in the United States on or near the 1st of January, 1836, 1st of January, 1837, and since the suspension of specie payments.

	January 1, 1836.	January 1, 1837.	Near July 1, 1837.
Number of banks from which returns have been received,	-	559	528
do.	-	146	125
Number of branches the affairs of which are estimated, (for want of returns,) do.	-	8	105
do.	-	-	25
Whole number of banks,	-	567	633
Whole number of branches,	-	146	150
			783
Capital paid in,	-	251,875,292	286,225,990
Loans and discounts,	-	457,506,080	522,891,461
Stocks,	-	11,709,319	10,914,121
Real estate,	-	14,194,375	14,234,561
Other investments,	-	9,975,226	7,449,523
Specie,	-	40,019,594	38,708,995
Specie funds,	-	4,800,076	5,221,416
Notes of other banks,	-	32,115,138	35,689,110
Due by other banks,	-	51,876,955	61,083,887
Circulation,	-	140,301,038	151,308,120
Deposits,	-	115,104,440	129,663,096
Due to other banks,	-	50,402,369	60,434,798
Other liabilities,	-	25,999,234	31,540,272
Aggregate of deposits and circulation,	-	255,405,478	280,971,216
Aggregate of deposits and circulation, and due to other banks,	-	305,807,847	341,406,014
Aggregate of specie, specie funds, notes of other banks, and due by other banks,	-	128,811,763	140,703,408
Aggregate of investments supposed to yield income,	-	493,385,000	555,489,666
Excess of such investments over amount of capital paid in,	-	241,509,708	269,263,676
Total liabilities, exclusive of those to stockholders,	-	331,807,081	372,946,286
Nett circulation,	-	108,185,900	115,619,010
			99,561,584

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*Comparative Condition of the Banks in fifteen States, before and since the suspension of specie payments.
(These are all the States from which full returns have been received.)*

Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.		New York and Dela- ware.		Virginia and North Carolina.		Alabama and Ten- nessee.		Kentucky, Missouri, Il- linois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan.	
1837.	1837.	1837.	1837.	1837.	1837.	Nov. 1836, and Jan. 1837.	1837. June and July.	Nov. 1836, and Jan. 1837.	1837.
1837. Jan. March, and May.	1837. June and August.	1837. January.	1837. July and August.	101 6	8 25	6 12	6 12	48 30	55 31
Number of banks,	-	144	-	102 6	-	-	-	-	-
Number of branches,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital stock,	-	17,903,379	18,143,852	37,919,480	37,192,128	9,256,200	9,613,090	12,664,841	21,392,863
Loans and discounts,	-	26,051,929	24,895,340	80,912,356	73,119,166	23,790,523	21,786,440	29,094,156	40,433,704
Stocks,	-	143,362	-	1,989,292	1,93,333	276,734	354,361	-	2,080,250
Real estate,	-	408,331	581,932	2,350,696	2,219,311	756,134	749,767	70,048	518,775
Other investments,	-	23,942	-	1,125,537	4,441,451	1,218	1,190	-	337,679
Specie,	-	630,651	796,752	6,698,976	3,140,983	2,507,910	1,834,423	1,951,176	1,183,959
Specie funds,	-	790,175	-	3,268,648	1,459,623	-	-	7,192,448	7,316,686
Notes of other banks,	-	851,338	238,439	12,601,228	6,003,269	978,802	625,203	412,640	392,064
Due by banks,	-	1,102,940	2,038,481	19,015,869	14,574,451	2,335,281	1,513,029	2,916,752	1,930,161
Circulation,	-	4,439,502	4,284,771	24,916,948	15,946,686	12,426,775	8,438,463	11,363,454	7,611,581
Deposits,	-	4,503,173	3,251,875	31,447,164	21,970,521	6,696,674	5,744,500	5,304,712	5,559,858
Due to other banks,	-	279,479	1,182,014	20,509,020	14,041,402	810,461	1,084,600	2,130,174	3,189,152
Other liabilities,	-	1,026,711	482,093	7,078,167	9,620,602	294,747	279,792	380,495	1,555,746
Total of immediate liabilities,	-	9,222,154	8,718,660	76,873,132	51,958,609	19,933,910	15,267,563	18,798,340	16,300,591
Total of immediate means,	-	3,375,104	3,073,672	41,584,721	25,178,326	5,821,993	3,972,655	5,280,568	3,506,164
Total of other means,	-	26,627,564	25,477,272	86,377,881	79,973,261	24,824,609	22,891,758	29,164,204	33,367,410
Total of means,	-	30,002,668	28,550,944	127,962,502	105,151,587	30,646,602	26,864,413	34,444,772	36,873,574
Total of liabilities,*	-	10,248,865	9,200,753	83,951,299	61,579,211	20,228,657	18,547,355	19,178,835	17,916,337
Investments yielding income, Excess of such investments beyond capital,	-	26,627,563	25,477,272	86,377,881	79,973,261	24,824,609	22,891,758	29,164,204	33,367,410
	8,724,184	7,333,420	48,458,401	42,781,133	15,568,409	13,278,668	16,499,363	17,998,015	21,977,545

* Independent of liabilities to stockholders.